

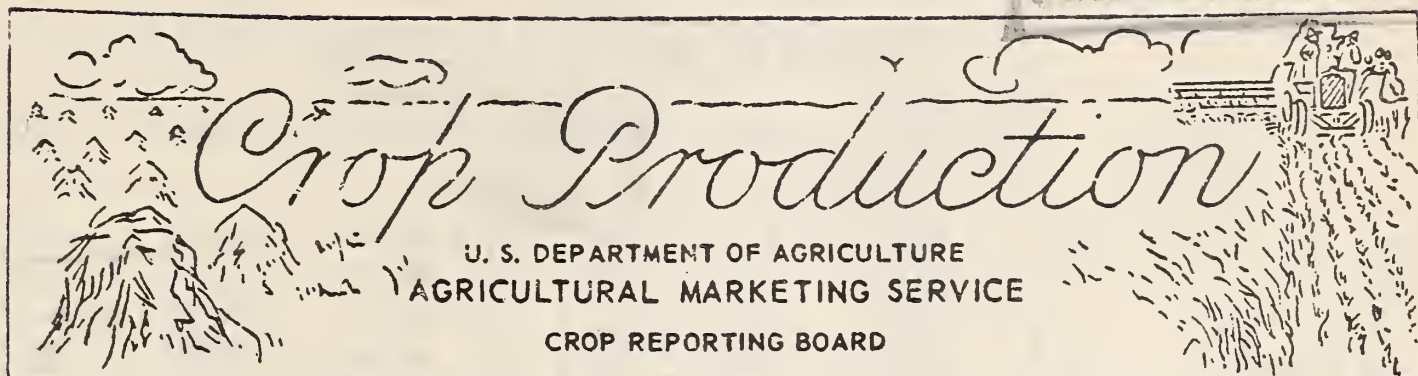
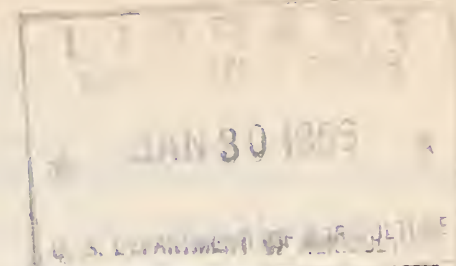
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November 10, 1955

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF  
NOVEMBER 1, 1955

Corn is estimated at 3,183 million bushels, 2 percent more than October 1, and 7 percent more than last year.

Soybeans are estimated at 372 million bushels, down 1 percent from October 1, but 8 percent above last year, and an all time high.

Sorghum Grain is estimated at 227 million bushels, down 1 percent from October 1, but 11 percent more than last year.

Rice is estimated at 52 million 100-pound bags, 4 percent more than October 1, but 11 percent less than last year.

Potatoes are estimated at 384 million bushels, down 1 percent from October 1, but 8 percent more than last year.

Apples are estimated at 105 million bushels, 2 percent less than October 1, and 4 percent less than last year.

Pecans are estimated at 91.6 million pounds, 2 percent more than October 1, and 1 percent more than last year.

Milk Production during October is estimated at 9,324 million pounds, 3 percent more than October 1954, the previous October record.

Eggs laid during October are estimated at 5,181 million, 8 percent more than September and 2 percent more than laid during October 1954.

# CROP PRODUCTION, NOVEMBER 1, 1955

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

C R O P		YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION (In Thous.)		
		Average :		Prelim. :	Average :		Prelim. :
		1944-53 :	1954 :	1955 <u>1/</u> :	1944-53 :	1954 :	1955 <u>1/</u> :
Corn, all	bu.	86.4	37.1	39.4	3 080,115	2,964,639	3,182,870
Wheat, all	"	17.1	18.1	19.3	1,154,073	969,781	915,528
Winter	"	18.0	20.5	20.3	867,390	790,737	689,403
All spring	"	14.6	11.9	16.8	286,683	179,044	226,125
Durum	"	13.0	4.2	13.4	33,432	5,557	14,379
Other spring	"	14.8	12.6	17.1	253,251	173,487	211,746
Oats	"	33.4	35.6	38.9	1,323,321	1,499,579	1,636,030
Barley	"	25.9	28.5	27.4	266,918	370,126	386,551
Rye	"	12.1	13.8	13.7	21,097	23,688	28,448
Flaxseed	"	9.2	7.3	8.5	35,898	41,534	42,985
Rice	100 lb. bag	<u>2/</u> 2,221	<u>2/</u> 2,447	<u>2/</u> 2,890	39,357	58,853	52,446
Sorghum grain	bu.	18.4	19.0	17.1	134,582	204,087	226,599
Cotton	bale	<u>2/</u> 279	<u>2/</u> 341	<u>2/</u> 431	12,952	13,696	14,843
Hay, all	ton	1.38	1.43	1.47	102,199	104,380	109,908
Hay, wild	"	.84	.75	.74	12,367	10,184	9,939
Hay, alfalfa	"	2.21	2.15	2.10	36,890	49,328	52,703
Hay, clover and timothy <u>3/</u>	"	1.41	1.43	1.48	31,115	27,579	26,731
Hay, lespedeza	"	1.04	.82	1.13	6,635	3,052	4,875
Beans, dry edible	100 lb. bag	<u>2/</u> 1,078	<u>2/</u> 1,199	<u>2/</u> 1,187	17,317	18,899	19,094
Peas, dry field	"	<u>2/</u> 1,228	<u>2/</u> 1,300	<u>2/</u> 984	4,764	3,484	2,833
Soybeans for beans	bu.	19.9	20.1	20.2	238,488	342,795	371,898
Peanuts <u>4/</u>	lb.	784	737	1,050	1,921,095	1,023,070	1,738,725
Potatoes	bu.	213.1	252.8	265.8	401,146	356,031	383,771
Sweetpotatoes	"	94.3	86.5	106.6	46,951	29,880	36,101
Tobacco	lb.	1,213	1,342	1,498	2,098,738	2,236,408	2,277,709
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	ton	20.4	24.2	24.2	6,570	7,481	7,056
Sugar beets	"	14.1	16.1	16.8	10,431	14,091	12,474
Hops	lb.	1,402	1,577	1,566	53,621	43,363	37,108
Pasture	pct.	<u>5/</u> 73	<u>5/</u> 69	<u>5/</u> 73	---	---	---

1/ Estimates for wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, hay, dry field peas, and hops are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports.

2/ Pounds. 3/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay. 4/ Picked and threshed.

5/ Condition November 1.



# CROP PRODUCTION, NOVEMBER 1, 1955

C R O P		P R O D U C T I O N (In Thousands)		
		Average 1944-53	1 9 5 4	Preliminary 1955 <u>1/</u>
Apples, Com'l. Crop	bu.	2/106,402	109,512	104,813
Peaches	"	2/ 68,767	2/ 61,316	50,539
Pears	"	2/ 30,950	30,434	30,143
Grapes	ton	2/ 2,925	2,569	3,133
Cherries (12 States)	"	2/ 211	206	270
Apricots (3 States)	"	2/ 234	155	258
Cranberries (5 States)	bb1.	2/ 839	1,018	1,049
Pecans	lb.	141,437	90,510	91,550

1/ Estimates for peaches, cherries, and apricots are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports.

2/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

## MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

M O N T H	M I L K			E G G S		
	Average 1944-53	1 9 5 4	1 9 5 5	Average 1944-53	1 9 5 4	1 9 5 5
		Million pounds			Millions	
September	9,174	9,369	9,618	3,691	4,694	4,798
October	8,601	9,021	9,324	3,788	5,085	5,181
Jan. -Oct. Incl.	101,014	106,187	106,715	49,756	54,620	56,702

CROP PRODUCTION, NOVEMBER 1, 1955  
ACREAGE

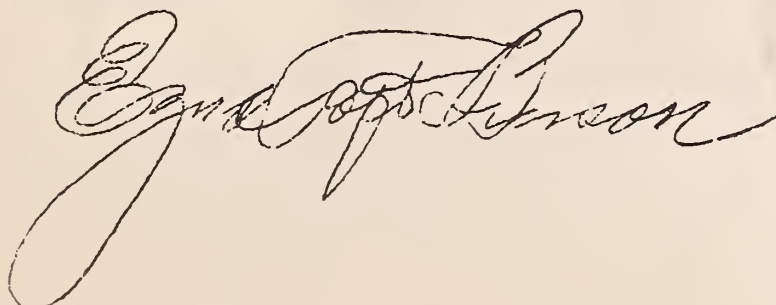
C R O P	Harvested		For harvest	
	Average	1 9 5 4	1 9 5 5	1955
				percent of 1954
	1944-53			
	Thousands			
Corn, all	84,675	79,875	80,765	101.1
Wheat, all	67,656	53,712	47,376	88.2
Winter	47,942	38,636	33,891	87.7
All spring	19,714	15,076	13,485	89.4
Durum	2,564	1,327	1,074	80.9
Other spring	17,150	13,749	12,411	90.3
Oats	39,556	42,151	42,009	99.7
Barley	10,329	12,994	14,099	108.5
Rye	1,740	1,718	2,081	121.1
Flaxseed	3,873	5,663	5,049	89.2
Rice	1,761	2,405	1,815	75.5
Sorghum grain	7,180	10,764	13,228	122.9
Cotton	22,096	19,251	16,514	85.8
Hay, all	74,328	72,770	74,667	102.6
Hay, wild	14,613	13,501	13,404	99.3
Hay, alfalfa	16,685	22,996	25,082	109.1
Hay, clover and timothy <u>1/</u>	22,097	19,312	18,064	93.5
Hay, lespedeza	6,343	3,702	4,307	116.3
Beans, dry edible	1,628	1,576	1,609	102.1
Peas, dry field	389	268	288	107.5
Soybeans for beans	11,987	17,037	18,397	108.0
Peanuts <u>2/</u>	2,562	1,388	1,656	119.3
Potatoes	1,967	1,408	1,444	102.5
Sweetpotatoes	496	346	339	98.0
Tobacco	1,734	1,666	1,520	91.3
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	322	309	291	94.1
Sugar beets	736	876	744	85.0
Broomcorn	269	237	310	130.8
Hops	38	28	24	86.2

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

2/ Picked and threshed.

CROP REPORTING BOARD:

APPROVED:

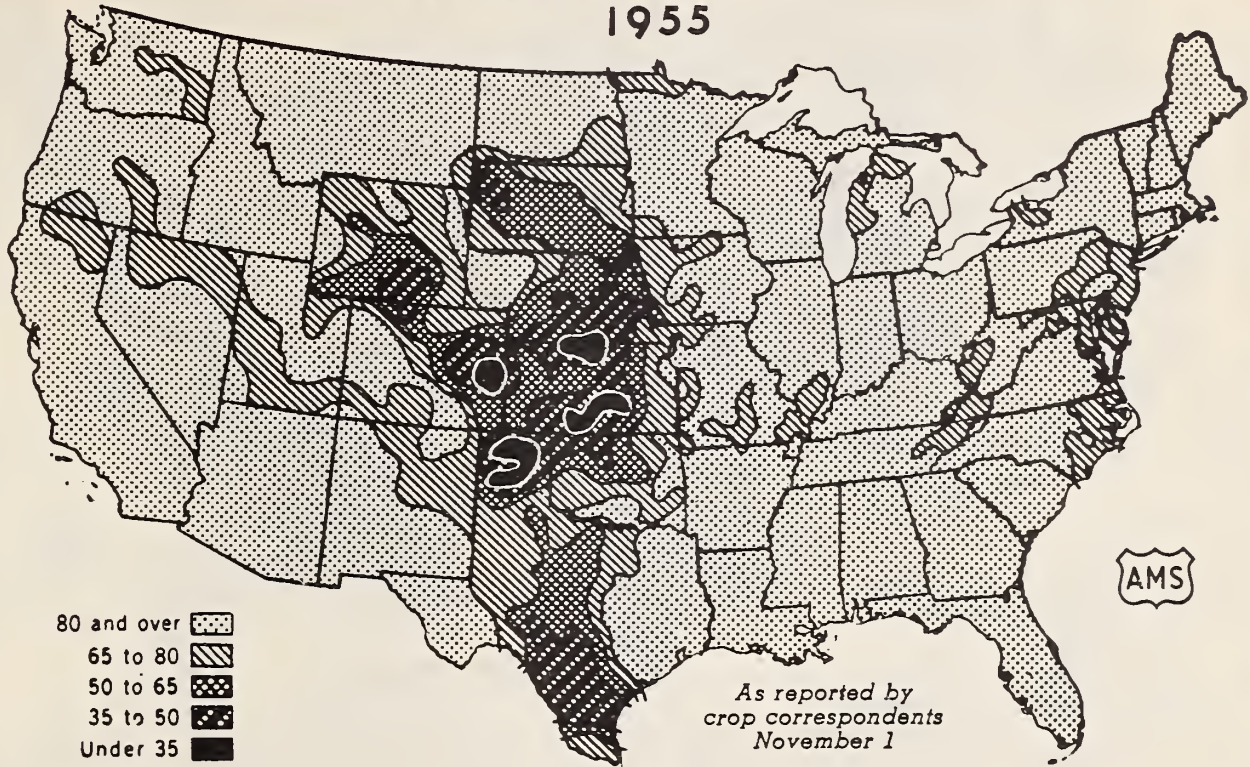


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# YIELD PER ACRE OF ALL CROPS As Percentage of "Normal" 1955

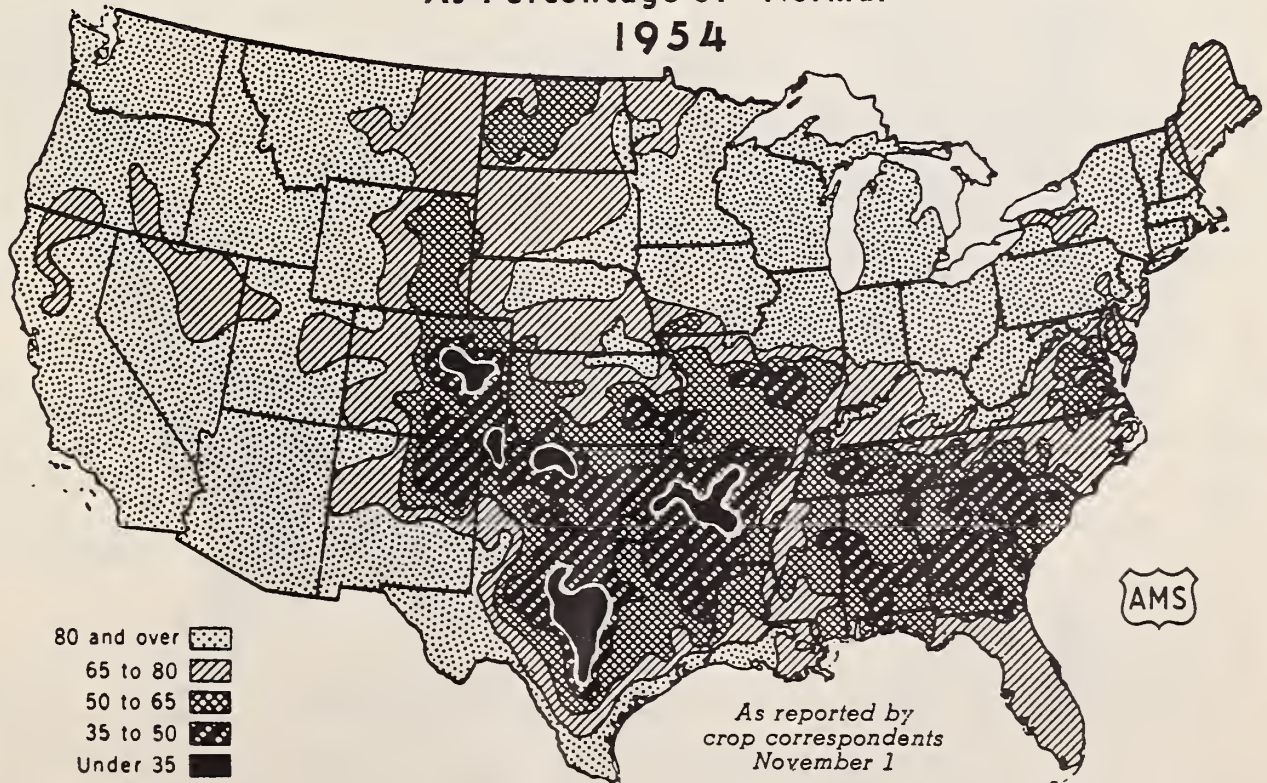


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 1922-55 (11)

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

# YIELD PER ACRE OF ALL CROPS As Percentage of "Normal" 1954



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

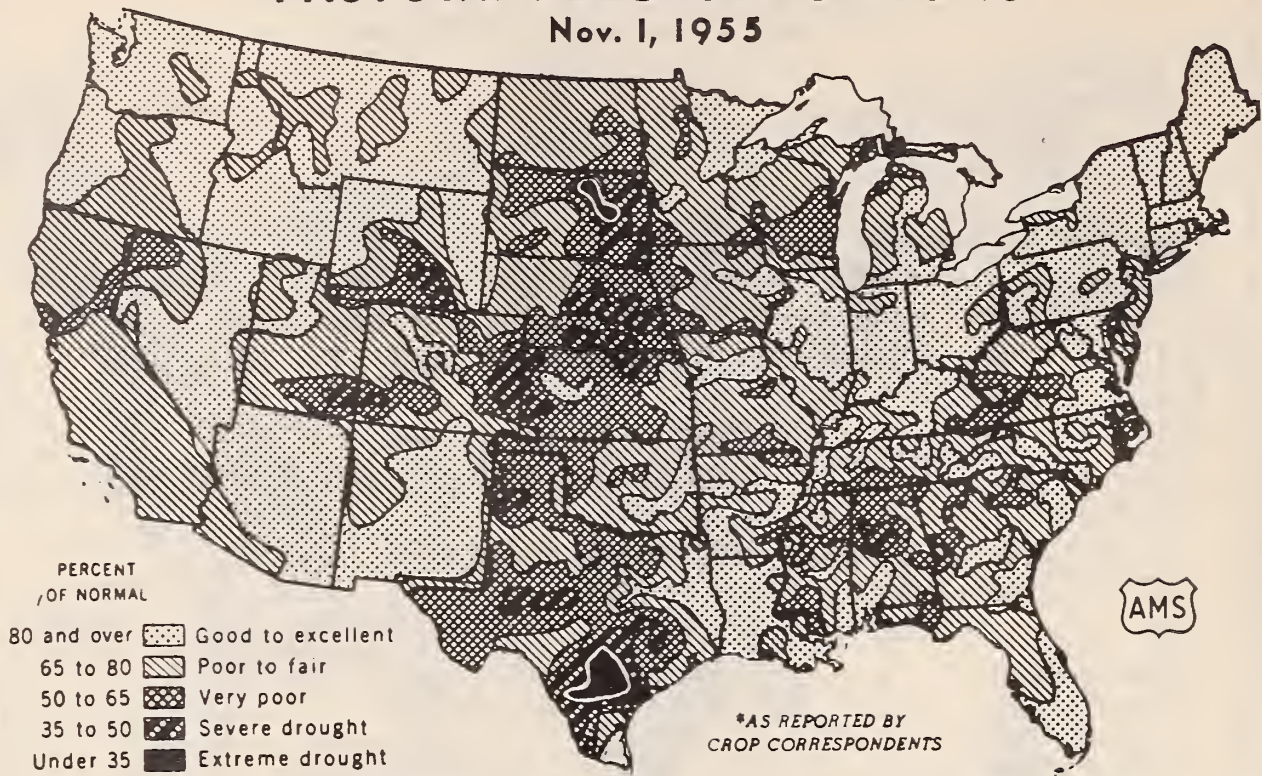
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# PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS\*

Nov. 1, 1955



PERCENT  
OF NORMAL

- 80 and over Good to excellent
- 65 to 80 Poor to fair
- 50 to 65 Very poor
- 35 to 50 Severe drought
- Under 35 Extreme drought

\*AS REPORTED BY  
CROP CORRESPONDENTS

\* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED  
FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

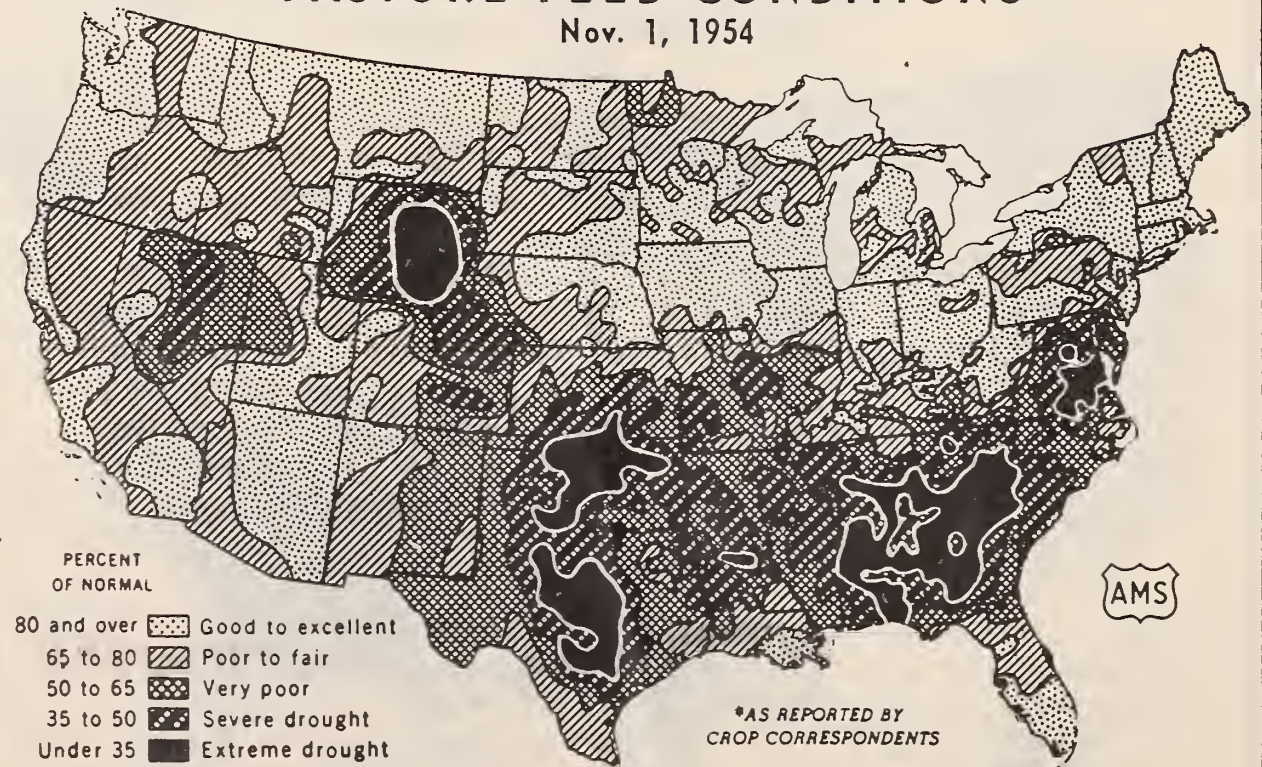
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CROP CORRESPONDENTS

\* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED  
FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 1215-54 (11)

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE



## GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1955

One of the Nation's most productive crop seasons rapidly moved toward a finish during October with generally good harvest progress.

Based on November 1 reports, considerably more cotton and rice and slightly more corn, sugar beets, dry beans and sweet potatoes are estimated than a month ago. Estimates are slightly lower for soybeans, sorghum grain, potatoes, tobacco, and peanuts.

High yields per acre for most crops feature the season's outcome despite numerous instances of local or sectional reverses. Crop reporters' opinions of yields of "all crops" in percent of "normal" in their localities (map - page 5) show where drought struck hardest in the Great Plains central Corn Belt, and other areas and where hurricane storms battered some eastern coastal sections. These appraisals fall below last year only in West North Central States. Yields in Southern States are far above last year despite severe early spring freeze damage to fruit and nut crops and some vegetables.

An even more striking production success story is revealed by the indexes of yield and production put together from latest crop estimates. The 1955 yield index covering all crops now reaches the all time high of 117 percent of the 1947-49 base--9 percent above the 1948 previous record. Total production of all crops matches the record 106 of the 1947-49 base set in 1948. High yields per acre have more than offset total acreage reductions, with surprising outturns for a number of crops.

The 1955 corn crop--no dwarf at 3.2 billion bushels--might easily have been the largest ever if only one or two general soaking rains had covered the western corn belt during late July or early August. Sorghum grain is making the second largest crop ever harvested because of the large acreage even though yields in the Great Plains country were cut sharply by drought. Add to these late harvested crops the largest oats crop ever grown and the second largest barley crop and the result is a large feed grain total which is 112 percent of the 1947-49 base. The 1948 feed grain production record stands at 116 on the same basis.

Soybeans have come through with a record 372 million bushel crop, a major part of the oilseed and meal supply. The cotton crop also has loomed amazingly large as the season progressed. The November 1 cotton report estimates 14.8 million bales, and indicated 6.1 million tons of cottonseed--much more lint and seed than last year from 14 percent fewer acres. The flaxseed crop is above average. Oilseed production is record large with a present index of 132 percent of the 1947-49 base.

Rice outturn is now bulking even larger than estimated earlier with record yields in all States except California, and near record there even though the far west season has been cool and slow. The resulting rice tonnage is within 11 percent of the 1954 record from a fourth less acres. Wheat, sharply reduced in acreage by allotments and then by Great Plains drought and wind damage produced one of the smallest crops in recent years. The food grain total for 1955, including the above average but relatively small rye crop, comes to 78 percent of the 1947-49 base.



Hay and roughage production this year generally has been ample to large. The largest hay crop ever--nearly 110 million tons--was still being stored in October in many areas from late growth. More than average silage tonnage of corn, sorghum and hay crops has been packed away against those wintry days ahead. Reporters' appraisals of hay and roughage supplies in percent of "normal," as reported November 1, average highest since 1951. Supplies are larger than last year in all except West North Central areas and greatly improved over last year's drought scarcity in South Atlantic and South Central States. Supplies considered include hay, silage, grazing from pastures and field residues, straw from threshed grains, beans and seed crops, and feeds such as beet pulp and tops, root crops and the like.

Pastures gained notably during the month over much of the country and rank higher on November 1 than since 1951. Mild weather in Northern and Western areas aided full use of late pasture growth, field residues and aftermath. To date the Nation has had a below average pasture season even though more favorable than in the previous two years. Western Corn Belt and East Central Great Plains areas were hardest hit by summer drought. Range feed in Western States on November 1 was best since 1950 despite many sectional exceptions and winter feed supplies are generally better than a year ago.

Harvesting of most late crops is well advanced with excellent maturity and very limited frost damage. Soybeans were virtually all combined in many main producing areas by November 1. Corn was nearly all cribbed in Iowa and Minnesota and rapidly approaching this goal in Illinois. Sorghum grain combining was toward clean-up stage in many parts of the Great Plains. Dry bean harvest in New York was lagging because of wet fields but nears completion in Michigan and is well along in California. Potato harvest was finished in October in Maine, was nearly done in the Red River Valley of the North, and in Idaho. Sugar beets were mostly dug except in California and harvest was well along there. Southern rice was mainly combined. Peanut digging and picking lagged in the Virginia-Carolina area but was nearly done elsewhere. Sweet potatoes were being dug, and sugarcane harvested and ground. Cotton harvest lagged moderately except in the Southeast and Central cotton areas. In California, both cotton and rice were delayed by a cool slow season. Wet fields have delayed harvests in some limited areas in North Central and Eastern States.

Fall seeded grains generally have started well and are thriving east of the Mississippi, especially in East North Central and some mid-Atlantic areas. Some seedings were made late. Much Great Plains winter wheat which made a good start has been held back by a dry October and needs moisture to promote growth and firm the soil against blowing. General rains were also needed over much of the South to aid winter grains and cover crops.

Alfalfa seed production this year, at nearly 214 million pounds of clean seed is the largest of record, a third more than last year and twice the average. The Sudangrass seed crop of nearly 78 million pounds is largest in 14 years. The estimated 1955 production of 26 legume and grass seeds totals 813 million pounds, 21 percent more than last year and 16 percent more than the 10-year average. Lespedeza seed, not yet forecast, is not included in this total.



Favorable October weather enabled fall vegetables to make generally excellent growth and development. Total 1955 fall vegetable production is now expected to be only 3 percent less than last year and slightly below average. Larger supplies than last year are expected for fall snap beans, broccoli, cauliflower, lettuce and tomatoes, and less brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots, sweet corn, green peas and green peppers.

Deciduous fruit production in 1955 now looks about 3 percent above last year but the same amount below average. Apple and pear crops are slightly smaller than last year and peaches about one-fifth smaller. Substantially larger crops of apricots, cherries, plums and fresh prunes were produced than last year and about one-fifth more grapes. Cranberry production shows little change. Forecasts of citrus fruits for harvest in 1955-56 show larger crops of oranges and grapefruit than last season and smaller crops of tangerines, lemons and limes. Production of tree nuts will total about the same as last year but considerably below average.

Milk production in October was 3 percent above last year's previous high for the month and 8 percent above the October average. Production per cow in crop reporters' herds set new 31-year highs for November 1 in all major regions. In these herds, the percentage of cows milked during the past two months has declined less rapidly than average.

Egg production has continued at record breaking pace, setting a new October peak in total and in all parts of the country except North Atlantic and Western States which edged below last year. Record rates of lay from 2 percent fewer layers than a year ago brought the large total.

CORN: Production of corn for all purposes is estimated at 3,183 million bushels, 2 percent above the October 1 forecast. There was practically no frost damage to late corn this year. Harvest started early and is progressing rapidly. The yield of corn for all purposes is estimated at 39.4 bushels per acre compared with 37.1 last year and 36.4 the average. Corn for grain production is indicated at 2,825 million bushels compared with 2,652 million bushels a year ago and the average of 2,789 million bushels.

In the Corn Belt, production is indicated somewhat above pre-harvest expectations in most States. About 80 percent of the crop was harvested by November 1. In Iowa, harvesting was 90 percent complete, about 3 weeks ahead of average, and Minnesota was 85 percent complete. However, wet weather slowed progress of harvest during the first part of October in the eastern Corn Belt where less than 80 percent of the crop was harvested by the end of the month. There was considerable shelling by mechanical pickers, especially the latter part of October when stalks were dry. Livestock are salvaging much of the grain left in fields. Quality of the crop is good and moisture content of ear corn is low enough for safe storage. Yields in the eastern and extreme northern part of the Belt are considerably above average, but much below average in Nebraska, Kansas, South Dakota and western Iowa where the crop was severely damaged by drought.



There are record yields this year in many of the Southern States because of a favorable growing season, improved varieties, heavier use of commercial fertilizers and improved cultivation practices. The turn-out is less than early expectations along the Middle Atlantic Seaboard where August hurricanes twisted and flattened much of the crop. Subsequent rains kept the fields wet and loss from mold and sprouting was heavy. Also, it is evident that the July drought caused poor filling of early planted corn in eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey. October weather was favorable for harvest in the Southern States but frequent rains caused delays in the North Atlantic area.

The Rocky Mountain and Pacific States have the largest crop since 1930. The yield of 34.9 bushels per acre for the area is 45 percent larger than the 10-year average. An excellent crop was produced on some irrigated land diverted from cotton in California and Arizona. Other States in the West also had good yields on irrigated land. Practically all corn matured before frost this fall.

SOYBEANS: Soybean production prospects dropped slightly from a month ago. November 1 indications point to a record crop of 372 million bushels, nearly 3 million bushels below October 1, but still 29 million bushels above 1954, the previous high. The 10-year average production is 238 million bushels.

Harvesting of the 1955 soybean crop is nearing completion in the principal producing States, although the period of harvest extended over a longer time than last year due to delays from continued rains and damp weather. The crop is generally of good quality, but the size of beans in many areas is small due to dry weather.

In the North Central States, most of the main producing States indicated no change in yield prospects from a month ago. However, production is down for the area mainly because of decreases in Indiana and Missouri. The heavy producing States of Ohio, Illinois, Minnesota and Iowa show no change in prospects from October 1. Harvest in Illinois was 95 percent complete by November 1. The remaining acreage is in widely scattered weedy fields and some extremely late fields in the southern part of the State. Moisture content of soybeans in Illinois is lower than average but about the same as last year. Harvest in Iowa and Minnesota was reported complete by November 1 with the quality of the crop very good.

In the South Atlantic area, soybean prospects declined slightly from a month ago. Increased yields in Delaware and South Carolina were more than offset by decreases in Maryland, Virginia and Georgia. In North Carolina, the heaviest producer in the area, no change is indicated from October 1. For the South Central area, production prospects improved, due entirely to an increase in Arkansas of 2 bushels per acre over a month ago. All other producing States in the area showed no change from last month, except Oklahoma, where a slight decline is indicated.



SORGHUM GRAIN: Production of sorghum grain is now estimated at 226.6 million bushels. This is more than one-tenth larger than last year's crop and two-thirds larger than average. The current estimate is 1 percent smaller than indicated on October 1 largely because of lower yields and additional diversion of acreage intended for grain to forage and silage in the Western Plains areas. Yields per acre, based on nearly complete harvest results, are materially below earlier expectations in Colorado, New Mexico, and the Carolinas, but the same or slightly higher than last month in all other States. The U. S. yield of 17.1 bushels per acre is 1.9 bushels below last year and 1.3 bushels below average.

Growth and development of late maturing sorghums was ended by mid-October frosts in eastern Colorado. Here, and in dryland areas of New Mexico and central and western Kansas, heads were not well filled and contained much undeveloped grain. In other parts of Kansas, rains received during early October renewed growth of late crops and permitted additional development of heads. This improvement in yields about offset the drop in prospects in the central and western portion of the State.

Prospects in other leading sorghum grain producing States were unchanged from last month. Killing frosts ended the growing season the first week of November in the important northwest area of Texas and in Oklahoma, and States farther north. Frost damage was limited because maturity was generally well advanced. Combining of the crop was in the late stages of completion by the end of October. However, progress of harvest was retarded in local areas due to some late maturing crops and absence of killing frosts.

About 60 percent of the U. S. production is in Texas. Yields in that State were very good in the upper Coastal and Central Blackland counties, and in irrigated areas of the High Plains. However, yields were poor on dryland acreages of the Coastal Bend and south Texas as a result of early dry weather.

PEANUTS: The 1955 crop of peanuts from the acreage for picking and threshing is estimated at 1,739 million pounds, about 1 percent below the October 1 forecast. Lower prospects in North Carolina and Georgia offset improvements in South Carolina, Florida and Oklahoma. The average yield of 1,050 pounds per acre for the United States, although down slightly from last month, exceeds the previous record of 1,040 pounds for the 1953 crop.

In the Virginia-Carolina area, peanuts were still being dug the first of November from scattered fields in low spots which had been waterlogged. Weather the latter part of September was unfavorable for digging and prolonged this operation later than usual. In North Carolina, about 10-15 percent of the crop had been picked and threshed by November 1 and yields from the early picked fields were turning out below expectations.

In the Southeastern area, estimated production was down about 1 percent as yields in Georgia were turning out slightly lower than estimated last month. However, the crop for this area is over twice as large as the 439 million pounds produced last year. Weather for harvesting has been favorable and harvesting of the crop is rapidly nearing completion. Favorable weather enabled a greater proportion of the crop than usual to be threshed from the windrow.



In the Southwestern area, yields in Oklahoma are up from a month ago while prospects in Texas are unchanged. Yields in the Caddo County area of Oklahoma are turning out extremely well on both irrigated and dry land peanuts. The estimated production of 353 million pounds for the Southwestern area is up about 3 percent from last month's forecast and is over two and a quarter times as large as the 1954 crop.

DRY BEANS: Dry Bean production is estimated at 19,094,000 bags (100 pounds uncleaned basis), 140 thousand bags above last month's forecast and 195 thousand bags above 1954. The 10-year average is 17,317,000 bags. The indicated yield of 1,187 pounds per acre (thresher run) is 12 pounds below last year but 109 pounds above average.

In the Northeast area, the crop in New York was seriously damaged by heavy rains during the first, second and fourth weeks of October. These rains have greatly lowered the quality of white beans and delayed the harvest of red kidney beans. In many localities, only a small portion of the acreage had been harvested by November 1. Pick-out will be heavy. In Maine, the weather was only moderately favorable for completion of harvest. Warm weather in Michigan permitted late beans to mature and some increase in production is indicated. Colored beans suffered severely from the hot, dry summer weather. A substantial acreage of colored beans was unharvested by November 1 because of the late fall and the lack of frost to kill the vines.

In the Northwest area, prospects are up slightly. Increases in Idaho and Nebraska more than offset decreases in Washington and Montana. Wyoming remains unchanged from last month. Yields were unusually good in Idaho, particularly for garden seed varieties. In Nebraska, frosts did not come until October 7, which permitted the higher yielding late beans to mature.

Colorado, the principal Pinto producing State, shows a decline from last month, as irrigated fields did not yield as well as expected. Yields were also lowered in Arizona but Utah and New Mexico remain unchanged from last month.

In California, yields of large limas and baby limas remained unchanged, while "other" beans are turning out better than expected a month ago.

RICE: Production of rice is estimated at 52.4 million equivalent 100-pound bags, 2.2 million bags more than the October 1 forecast and about one-third more than average due to increased yields per acre in all States. A crop of this size almost equals the 1953 production and is only 11 percent less than the record large crop in 1954 even though the acreage for harvest this year is about one-fourth less than a year ago. The record high yield, indicated at 2,890 pounds per acre, compares with 2,447 pounds last year and the 10-year average of 2,221 pounds.

Growing conditions continued favorable for rice throughout most of the season. Harvest operations are nearing completion in all States with most of the crop harvested under almost ideal conditions. Record high yields per acre are reported in Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. In California, the crop outturn is reported to be 3,400 pounds per acre--100 pounds more than indicated a month ago and 1,000 pounds more than the very low yield obtained in 1954.



APPLES: The commercial apple crop is estimated at 104,813,000 bushels-- 4 percent less than the 1954 crop and 1 percent below the 10-year average. The decrease of about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  million bushels from the October 1 estimate was mostly the result of a reduction in Washington where the crop is not turning out as large as previously expected. Harvest throughout the Nation was nearing completion on November 1.

Production in the Eastern States is now estimated at 45,637,000 bushels, 16 percent less than in 1954 but 3 percent more than average. The current estimate for the Central States of 15,039,000 bushels is 7 percent less than the 1954 crop and 19 percent less than average. Production in the Western States, at 44,137,000 bushels, is 13 percent more than in 1954 and 2 percent more than average.

New England has an unusually large crop of high-quality fruit with the McIntosh production being especially heavy. Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont have record large crops. There was a heavy drop of McIntosh in September with considerable quantities not being picked up due to low prices. This year's crop in New York is considered one of the best in quality in many years. In the Lake Ontario area, many small R. I. Greenings and Baldwins were left in the orchards in addition to a large percentage of McIntosh that dropped during harvest time. In the Hudson Valley, a heavy drop of McIntosh occurred with a large portion of these drops not salvaged. Wastage has been heavy on other varieties in some orchards in the Hudson Valley. Heavy winds and rains along with scattered hail in New Jersey during October bruised considerable quantities of apples, most of which were sold to processors. On the whole, the New Jersey crop is of good size and quality. Storms in Pennsylvania blew off some apples but the rains were beneficial for sizing of winter varieties. Stayman and Rome Beauty did not color as well as expected earlier.

Production in Maryland is now indicated to be nearly up to the 10-year average. Virginia production is now estimated at 5,500 bushels, 39 percent less than average. Production in the Northern Shenandoah Valley Counties, where most of the crop is located this year, is turning out better than had been expected. Weather conditions during October were very favorable for harvesting. Size of apples is ranging from medium to large with the heavy producing northern counties mostly showing large sizes. West Virginia produced a good quality crop with production slightly above average. The North Carolina crop was almost a total failure this year due to the March freeze.

Production estimates showed no change from last month in most Central States. Indiana prospects continued to decline with production now estimated at only 55 percent of average. Apples failed to size properly. Production estimates in Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa show moderate increases over the October 1 forecast. Weather was favorable for completing harvesting in Michigan with apples reported as sizing a little better than expected in West Central and Northern counties. October weather was favorable for coloring in Ohio. Practically all varieties did well in northern Illinois but in the important Calhoun County area, a small crop was produced. Washington production is estimated at 2,700,000 bushels less than on October 1. Picking revealed a smaller crop in the Yakima Valley than growers thought earlier. Small sizes definitely were a factor in the Winesap crop. Standard Delicious fell surprisingly short of estimates. Red Delicious and Rome held up well. A heavy set on the outside of trees and lighter set inside was reported by some growers.



The Wenatchee-Okanogan crop is also running below earlier estimates with lack of size believed to be the principal factor. A larger than usual percentage of the Washington crop remained to be harvested on November 1. Some Winesap crops may not be picked due to high proportion of small sizes. The Oregon crop failed to turn out quite as large as expected. In California, the Sebastopol and Watsonville areas produced good crops but the mountain counties had generally light crops. The harvest season was favorable in all areas of Colorado. Idaho growers were expecting to complete harvest of their apple crop without loss in spite of a tight labor supply.

PEARS: The pear crop is estimated at 30,143,000 bushels, slightly below the October 1 estimate, 1 percent below last season and 3 percent below average. The Bartlett crop in the 3 Pacific Coast States totaled 20,501,000 bushels -- about the same as last season and 7 percent above average. Harvest of Bartletts has been completed for some time. The crop of other pears in these States is estimated at 6,927,000 bushels -- a decline of 3 percent from the October forecast, but still 17 percent above last year and 1 percent above average.

The season was late this year in the Western States but harvest was completed by mid-October except for a few Winter Nelis in California. In general, size and quality were good to excellent this season in nearly all areas. Washington had some small-sized fruit. Oregon pears were of excellent quality in both the Medford and Hood River Sections. The Medford crop of fall and winter varieties was about twice as large as last year, while the Hood River crop was moderately less. The California Hardy crop was only slightly below last year. As usual, most of the crop was canned.

The New York crop is almost twice as large as last season but a little below average. The Michigan estimate is above last year and above average.

GRAPES: The grape crop is estimated at 3,133,200 tons, 22 percent more than the 1954 crop and 7 percent above the 10-year average. Production in California and Arizona (mostly European-type grapes) is expected to total 2,920,500 tons, 25 percent above 1954 and 6 percent above average. Production in other States (mostly American type) is estimated at 212,700 tons, down 10 percent from last year, but 20 percent above average.

In California, production of wine varieties is up 3 percent from last year; table varieties are up 30 percent; and raisin varieties are up 34 percent. October weather was generally favorable for grape harvest but sugar content was low in all types of grapes as the result of cool weather earlier in the season. With the late season, picking of wine grapes is expected to continue during the first half of November. Of the table varieties, Tokays are expected to total somewhat above last year and Emperors much larger. By November 1, harvest of Tokays was practically completed and harvest of Emperors was advancing rapidly with heavy volume moving to market and storage. A smaller tonnage of table varieties has been crushed than last year. Harvest of raisin varieties is complete except for winery use. There has been a heavy movement of raisin varieties to fresh markets and considerable tonnage was in storage on November 1.



Washington grape production did not hold up to earlier expectations but is still the largest of record. By November 1, harvest of Concords was completed, but some Muscats for wineries remained to be picked. Sugar content was low as a result of the late cool season. The Arkansas crop was reduced to less than one-half of last year's by the late-March freeze.

In the Great Lakes States (New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan), production is estimated at 144,300 tons, 22 percent less than last year, but 19 percent above average. Most of the decline from last year was in Michigan where an early-May freeze cut production sharply. Harvest was completed by November 1 in all areas. Quality and sugar content was good in the Lake Erie areas of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Most of the Great Lakes grapes are Concords crushed for juice.

CITRUS: The Early and Mid-season Orange crop for 1955-56 is forecast at a little over 67.5 million boxes--practically the same as indicated last month, but about 2 percent less than last year's harvest of 69.1 million boxes. The Florida forecast of 52 million boxes is the same as last year and includes 2.8 million boxes of Temples. There were 2.5 million boxes of Temples harvested in 1954-55. California Navels and Miscellaneous Oranges are expected to total 13.5 million boxes--12 percent less than last year. In the other States, (Texas, Arizona and Louisiana), a total of 2.0 million boxes is expected compared with 1.8 million in 1954-55.

The forecast of Florida's Valencia crop for 1955-56 is held at 39 million boxes--7 percent above 1954-55. About 1.0 million boxes of Valencias are expected in Arizona and Texas. The first forecast of California Valencias will be released in December.

A 4.6-million box crop of Tangerines in Florida is expected this year--500,000 boxes or 10 percent below the 1954-55 production.

Grapefruit production (excluding the California summer crop) is now forecast at 43.5 million boxes--7 percent above last year and 600,000 boxes less than the forecast in October. Florida's crop of 38 million boxes for 1955-56 compares with 34.8 million last year. Arizona prospects declined during October and are now expected to reach 2.4 million boxes. Texas looks for 2.2 million--300,000 boxes less than 1954-55 crop.

A crop of 13.2 million boxes of Lemons is in prospect in California for 1955-56, compared with 14.0 harvested in 1954-55.

In California, there has been no rain over the citrus belt for several months. Heavy irrigation has been required to maintain soil moisture. There has been some sunburn damage and splitting of Navels as a result of the September heat wave. The new Valencia crop made good development during October with fruit making favorable growth to date. After the first of November, about one million boxes of Old Crop Valencias remained for harvest. A portion of this is off-bloom and probably will not be harvested until near the end of November.

In Texas, trees are in excellent condition as a result of September rains. Oranges have sized but grapefruit have failed to make desirable sizes in some groves. However, water for irrigating is plentiful for further development. Harvest of oranges started early in October and grapefruit began near the middle of the month.

October weather in Florida citrus-producing areas was generally favorable for fruit development. Rains have been spotty, however, necessitating irrigation in some areas. Cool weather in mid-October brought out color and aided maturity which seem to be about 10 days later than a year ago.

The harvest of 1.5 million boxes of Florida oranges to October 29 was well below last year's 2 million box harvest to the same date. Around 2.5 million boxes of grapefruit have moved to October 29--400,000 boxes short of last year. Only a few tangerines were picked by the first of November.

PRUNES: The California crop of dried prunes is estimated at 137,000 tons (dry basis), 23 percent less than last year, and 21 percent below average. October weather was particularly favorable for completing drying and harvesting.

Prune production in Idaho, Washington and Oregon is now estimated at 97,300 tons (fresh basis), 44 percent more than the short 1954 crop, but 9 percent below average. Production fell below earlier expectations in Idaho and in western Oregon. In the latter area, heavy rains in early October caused nearly complete loss of prunes remaining to be harvested. For the three Northwest States, preliminary estimates show 48,800 tons sold fresh, 23,700 tons canned, 1,100 tons frozen and 5,000 tons (dry basis) dried. This compares with the following utilization of the 1954 crop: 25,330 tons sold fresh, 26,640 tons canned, 2,400 tons frozen and 3,200 tons (dry basis) dried.

CRANBERRIES: Cranberry production is estimated at 1,049,300 barrels, 3 percent above the 1954 crop and 25 percent above average. A sharp reduction in prospects in Washington is the principal change from last month's estimate. Harvest is completed in all States except Washington and Oregon.

No change in production estimates from last month is shown for the three leading producing States of Massachusetts, New Jersey and Wisconsin. The Massachusetts crop is 5 percent smaller than last year and 10 percent larger than the 10-year average. Production in Massachusetts is 53 percent of the National total compared with the average of 61 percent. Color, size and keeping quality are reported by growers as about the same as usual and frost damage is unusually light this fall. Harvest was completed about mid-October. The new Jersey crop was 17 percent above average with about 80 percent of the berries of medium and large size. About one-half of the Wisconsin crop was mechanically harvested this year and about one-half was mechanically dried.

The Washington crop is now estimated at 47,300 barrels, a reduction of 18,100 barrels from October 1. The lateness of the season and the



early fall frosts resulted in smaller berries than were expected. Also, some worm damage is reported. The Oregon estimate is down 1,500 barrels from last month. Harvest was about one-half completed by November 1.

PECANS: Production of pecans is estimated at 91,550,000 pounds, 1 percent above the short crop of last year, but 35 percent below average. The 2 percent increase in prospects from last month results from increases in North Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas and Oklahoma. The crop in South Carolina showed a substantial decrease and all other States showed no change. North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama have very short crops this year. Mississippi and Texas crops are indicated to be about two-thirds of average. Florida, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Oklahoma are each above average and above last season. Oklahoma expects to produce about a third of the total U. S. crop this year.

Harvest is in progress in all States. Producers are harvesting this year's crop with more care than usual. In Texas, a fairly good crop is still in prospect in the southeastern part of the State, but prospects are rather spotted in most other areas. Crop prospects in Oklahoma continued to improve, particularly in central and northeastern areas with no area reporting a failure. Light frosts in late October and freezing weather November 3 will hasten the fall of nuts and enable growers to harvest the crop efficiently. The bulk of the Georgia crop will come from the extreme southern counties. The crop in these areas matured earlier than usual and growers are making an effort to harvest them as fast as possible. Most of the Alabama crop is in south Baldwin and south Mobile counties. Elsewhere in the State the crop is almost a complete failure. The Mississippi crop started dropping much earlier than usual. A killing frost November 3 in Arkansas will hasten the falling of nuts and growers expected to be harvesting actively starting the week of November 7. Marketing of the Louisiana crop has been very active, particularly seedling pecans. Harvest of the above-average Florida crop is well advanced.

ALMONDS, WALNUTS AND FILBERTS: The California almond crop is now estimated at 37,600 tons, but is still below last year and average. Production in some of the frosted areas was lower than expected earlier, but these reductions were more than offset by heavier crops in the other areas. Harvest was near completion by November 1.

Walnut production in California and Oregon is estimated at 76,700 tons--2 percent more than last year and 6 percent more than average. Harvest in California is expected to continue well into November since the season is late this year. The Oregon crop is now indicated below earlier expectations. Quality has been fairly good but sizes are smaller than expected. The shrink in the driers has been heavier than usual this season. The season is very late and harvest was just getting underway on November 1--much later than usual.

Filberts in Washington and Oregon are estimated at 6,800 tons--22 percent less than last year, and 12 percent below average. The start of filbert harvest was much later than usual. Heavy rains in October interfered with harvest and continued wet weather may result in a considerable quantity of nuts being left in the orchards. The quality thus far has been good.



AVOCADOS, FIGS AND OLIVES: Florida avocado harvest picked up volume rapidly during October. Marketings to November 1 were considerably heavier than a year ago and will continue in heavy volume well into December.

In California, development of regular Fuerte avocados is a little late, but harvest is expected in volume in late November, with peak harvest during January and February. Some off-bloom Fuertes and seedling avocados are now being marketed.

Harvest of California figs was completed in October and the dried crop is expected to total slightly less than last year. Excellent quality is reported for the Calimyrna variety. Blacks made good quality but relatively small size

Harvest of California olives for canning is completed in the early districts and is advancing rapidly in the later areas. Sevillanos in the Corning district and Missions in the Oroville district were much lighter than normal. Tulare County has a relatively good crop of Manzanillos and other varieties. Orchards with heavy crops of small olives will be left for later harvest for oil.

POTATOES: The potato crop is placed at 383,771,000 bushels, 8 percent above the 1954 production, but 4 percent below average. The present production is 3,563,000 bushels below the October 1 forecast. The declines from a month ago in Maine, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, North Dakota and Colorado were partly offset by larger crops in Idaho and Washington. Harvest was virtually completed on November 1, except for some acreages in Pennsylvania, Upstate and Long Island New York, Idaho, and Klamath Falls-Tulelake area of California and Oregon.

The 29 late States have a production of 303,473,000 bushels -- about 1 percent less than indicated a month ago, but 5 percent above the 1954 crop. In the 9 eastern late States, the crop of 117,542,000 bushels is 12 percent above last year. The 9 central States, at 58,484,000 bushels, are 17 percent below the 1954 crop, while in the 11 western States, the crop at 127,447,000 bushels is 13 percent above the 1954 crop. The 1955 production in the 7 intermediate States was 20,341,000 bushels, 26 percent above last year, and the outturn for the early States at 59,957,000 bushels was 15 percent above the 1954 crop.

In Maine, the yield per acre was not as large as expected earlier. Harvest in Aroostork County, Maine, was completed during October with practically no frost damage. Sizes of tubers and quality are exceptionally good. In other areas of New England, favorable weather during the latter half of October permitted completion of harvest. In Upstate New York, heavy rains during most of October delayed the completion of harvest in many areas. On Long Island, New York, about 15 percent of the acreage remained to be dug on November 1, or considerably more than the percentage on the same date a year ago. The harvest in Pennsylvania was slowed during October by wet ground. In the Central late States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, harvest was completed by November 1. The crop in Wisconsin and North Dakota was below the production expected earlier.



The fall crop in Idaho is placed at 46,500,000 bushels, or 9,131,000 above the 1954 figure. Low temperatures in the State resulted in some freeze damage during the first week of October. However, October weather was favorable for harvest and digging progressed rapidly. During the first week of November, temperatures dropped to 16-18 degrees and extensive damage to unharvested potatoes resulted. The acreage affected was probably not over 2 percent of the total and some salvage of this acreage is expected. Yields in general were good, but quality is below that of last year. The yield of late potatoes in Colorado is placed at 260 bushels or 25 bushels below the October-1 forecast. Potatoes did not size as much as expected earlier and the quality is below average. In Washington, some abandonment is expected because of low prices. In this State the delay in harvest increased the yield per acre. The Jefferson County crop of Central Oregon is down considerably from last year while yields in Klamath County are up about 10 percent above the 1954 figure. Harvest in the Tulare area of California is in full swing. A labor shortage has slowed harvest and there is a chance of frost damage if delay continues.

SWEETPOTATOES: The sweetpotato crop is estimated at 36,101,000 bushels, 21 percent above the short crop last year, but 23 percent below the 1944-53 average. The current estimate is about a half million bushels more than last month. Harvesting operations in several States revealed better yields than were expected earlier in the season. For the Nation, a record average yield of 106.6 bushels is estimated.

In Louisiana, weather has been ideal for harvesting sweetpotatoes. By the first of November, about one-half of the crop had been dug, but movement had progressed slowly. The sweetpotato harvest in Texas was nearly over by the end of October. Record yields were made in many instances. Harvest is rapidly approaching completion in Alabama, Arkansas, and Mississippi. In Tennessee, harvest weather has been favorable and excellent yields are coming from the commercial area in the Western part of the State. Digging operations are progressing rapidly in the Carolinas, while the Eastern Shore crop in Virginia was about 90 percent harvested by November 1. In New Jersey, digging during October moved ahead without serious interruption except for a brief period of wet fields at mid-month. At the close of the month, better than nine-tenths of the crop had been dug.

TOBACCO: This year's tobacco crop (all types) is expected to total 2,278 million pounds, compared with 2,236 million pounds last year.

Flue-cured production is estimated at 1,514 million pounds. This amount, although 2 percent less than was forecast last month, would be the largest crop on record. About three-fourths of the type 11 crop and most of type 12 have been marketed. As is frequently the case in seasons of plentiful rainfall, the tobacco when marketed has turned out lighter than was thought when the crop was "barned".

Fire-cured tobacco in Kentucky and Tennessee had an unusually favorable growing season. Consequently, average yields per acre are establishing new records. "Firing" is nearly finished and the crop is now about ready for stripping. Marketing will begin around January 1, 1956.

Burley production is estimated at 520 million pounds, up slightly from the forecast a month earlier but 22 percent below last year's crop. Harvesting has been earlier than usual in many areas and curing weather has been favorable.



Dry weather in early September delayed stripping for a time, but rains near the end of the month enabled good progress, and by late October the crop had started moving to warehouse floors. Auctions will begin on November 29.

Dark air cured types (35 and 36) had an unusually good growing season. As a result, average yields per acre are expected to reach record highs. Markets for these types do not open until December.

Type 41 cigar filler, grown principally in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, is reported curing well. Cutting was completed soon after October 1.

Miami Valley (Ohio) cigar filler, (types 42-44) was harvested earlier than usual, and even the latest fields escaped frost damage. The crop is reported curing nicely and of good quality and color. Mid-August storms destroyed considerable Connecticut Valley tobacco acreage and damaged the quality of the crop subsequently harvested. Probably 60 percent of the sun-grown crop (types 51 and 52) was harvested before the damage occurred. Virtually no shade tobacco (type 61) was harvested after the storms. Curing weather has been satisfactory.

SUGAR BEETS: Production of sugar beets is estimated at 12,474,000 tons, about 11 percent below last year. However, this year's crop is being harvested from 15 percent less acreage than a year ago. The indicated record yield of 16.8 tons per acre is 0.7 tons above 1954 and 0.6 tons above the previous record of 16.2 tons for the 1953 crop.

Harvest of the crop made excellent progress during the month under almost ideal harvesting conditions and digging in all States was rapidly nearing completion on November 1.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed is estimated at 7,056,000 tons, 6 percent above the 1944-53 average.

Harvest in Louisiana started in mid-October but was delayed for a while to permit further maturing of cane. Harvest was progressing rapidly at month's end under almost ideal weather conditions. Some lodged cane was reported slowing harvest in a few areas.

PASTURES: Farm pastures showed considerable improvement, and on November 1 were the best for the date since 1951, but only about equal to the 1944-53 average. Pastures for the whole country averaged 73 percent of normal, compared with 69 percent on November 1, 1954. Timely rains helped pastures in the northeastern and north central parts of the country. On the other hand, pastures were spotty and about average in most of the southeast, although much improved from last year over the entire South. Pastures in the West were generally near average but considerably better than a year ago in Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico. Mild weather in northern and western areas has allowed full utilization of late season pasture growth encouraged by increased moisture over much of the Nation in the last two months.

The 1955 pasture season as a whole was moderately better than in the previous two years, but considerably below average, as prolonged



dry weather in some central sections of the country resulted in some severe shortages of feed. Condition for the April 1-November 1 period averaged 75 percent of normal compared with 71 percent in 1953 and 1954. Livestock in several States of the western Corn Belt -- east central Great Plains area had a very poor grazing season. In contrast, over much of the southeastern part of the country pasture feed was perhaps the best in the last few years.

In the entire North Atlantic region, November 1 pastures were well above average for the date, as near-normal temperatures and abundant rain encouraged late growth of feed. Pastures in the North Central States showed general improvement over last month, and mild weather permitted the general use of stalk fields and hay aftermath. Pastures in the Iowa, South Dakota, and Nebraska area, where hard hit by drought earlier in the season, continued to lag far behind the condition a year ago. Fall pastures were good in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois where rain has revived grass.

Grass in the Gulf States was generally poor to fair and spotty, but in much better condition than on November 1 last year when the South suffered severe drought. In Texas, pastures remain very poor in some sections, but on the whole were furnishing better feed than in the four previous years. Wheat pastures in the central and southern Plains were only fair, having been hampered by recent dry weather. In the central and lower Rockies, pasture and range feed conditions were better than in the past few years. Condition was improved sharply by heavy rain in Washington and Oregon where less than the usual amount of freezing weather has occurred. In California, pasture condition was about average, but lower than a year ago.

MILK PRODUCTION: Production of milk on farms during October totaled 9,324 million pounds -- 3 percent above last year's previous high, and 8 percent above average for the month. Production held up well, declining only 3 percent from September to October as compared with a usual decline of 6 percent in this period. Production conditions were generally favorable with normal or above normal temperatures over most of the country and improved late season pasture feed in many dairy areas. Nationally, production in the first 10 months of 1955 totaled 106.7 billion pounds -- half a billion pounds above the 1954 previous record January-October outturn. Considered relative to population, October milk production was at the rate of 1.81 pounds per capita per day -- the highest for the month since 1950, but below all earlier Octobers in a 26-year record.

Production of milk per cow on crop reporters' farms on November 1 averaged 16.48 pounds, continuing the record high level of 1955. Output per cow on November 1 was 5 percent above last year's previous high, and was 18 percent above average for the date. In all major regions production per cow established new 31-year record highs for November 1. Compared with average, regional output per cow ranged from 12 percent above in the South Atlantic States to 24 percent above in the West North Central area. On November 1, crop reporters were milking 69.0 percent of the cows in herd -- 2 percent above a year ago and the highest for the date in 14 years. During the past 2 months the percentage of cows milked has declined much less rapidly than average.



Among the 33 States with monthly milk production estimates currently available, October output was a record high in 10 States and a near record high in 6 others. On the other hand, high output per cow was more than offset by the low level of cow numbers and October milk production was at or near the quarter-century record low in Texas, Iowa, Kansas, Montana, and Wyoming. Wisconsin led the States, as usual, in total output with 1,105 million pounds, representing about one-eighth of the total United States output. Other leaders included California with 578 million, Minnesota with 530 million, and Pennsylvania, 525 million.

Monthly Milk Production on Farms, Selected States 1/									
October:					October:				
State	average:	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	State	average:	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
	:1944-53:	1954:	1955	1955		:1944-53:	1954	1955	1955
Million pounds					Million pounds				
N. J.	86	98	94	97	Ga.	94	99	106	105
Pa.	434	488	514	525	Ky.	192	203	227	206
Ohio	422	455	479	470	Tenn.	182	198	225	199
Ind.	296	294	322	282	Ala.	105	108	114	106
Ill.	401	384	397	390	Miss.	107	120	130	119
Mich.	421	438	479	464	Ark.	104	106	113	105
Wis.	986	1,060	1,140	1,105	Okla.	151	135	146	146
Minn.	487	480	509	530	Texas	271	259	244	242
Iowa	451	429	441	427	Mont.	45	40	42	40
Mo.	328	354	392	377	Idaho	97	112	114	108
N. Dak.	115	112	129	113	Wyo.	19	17	17	17
S. Dak.	94	86	103	90	Utah	50	52	51	52
Nebr.	155	154	159	159	Wash.	138	144	151	148
Kans.	188	182	182	179	Oreg.	95	96	100	92
Va.	160	168	192	173	Calif.	465	566	584	578
W. Va.	69	68	74	70	Other				
N.C.	128	137	152	141	States	1,218	1,328	1,445	1,419
S. C.	47	51	51	50	U. S.	8,601	9,021	9,618	9,324
1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.									

**POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION:** Farm flocks laid 5,181 million eggs in October, a record high number for the month. This is 2 percent more than in October last year and 37 percent above the 1944-53 average. Egg production reached record high levels in all parts of the country except the North Atlantic and West where it was 1 percent below last year. Increases from last year varied from 2 percent in the East North Central and South Central to 8 percent in the South Atlantic States. During the first 10 months of this year, 56,702 million eggs were produced, a new high number. This is 4 percent above the period last year and 14 percent above the average.

The rate of egg production in October was 13.9 eggs, a new high rate for the month, compared with 13.4 last year and the average of 10.8 eggs. The rate was at record high levels in all parts of the country except the North Atlantic and West where it equaled the high of last year. Increases from last year varied from 3 percent in the East North Central to 8 percent in the South Atlantic States. Rate per layer on hand during the first 10 months of this year was 161 eggs, compared with 158 last year and the average of 145 eggs.



The Nation's laying flock averaged about 374 million layers in October -- 2 percent less than in October last year, but 7 percent above the average. All parts of the country showed decreases except the South Atlantic, where numbers equaled last year. Decreases ranged from 1 percent in the North Atlantic and East North Central to 3 percent in the West North Central and South Central States.

The seasonal increase in layers from October 1 to November 1 was 5 percent, the same as last year, compared with the average of 9 percent.

Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms November 1 totaled 458 million--2 percent less than a year earlier and 4 percent below average. Holdings were smaller than a year earlier in all parts of the country except the South Atlantic and West where they were the same. Decreases varied from 1 percent in the East North Central to 4 percent in the South Central States.

Pullets not of laying age on farms November 1 totaled about 75 million--2 percent less than last year and 33 percent below average. Decreases of 2 percent in the South Central, 3 percent in the East North Central and 7 percent in the West North Central more than offset increases of 5 percent in the South Atlantic and 10 percent in the West. There was no change in the North Atlantic States.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE,  
POTENTIAL LAYERS AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS,  
NOVEMBER 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1							
	Thousands						
1944-53 (Av.)	57,726	72,635	99,663	34,675	66,096	34,893	365,688
1954	73,752	79,163	98,324	35,998	61,956	40,569	389,762
1955	71,984	78,478	97,042	35,425	59,400	40,155	382,484

PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1

	Thousands						
1944-53 (Av.)	15,775	21,404	36,793	11,031	19,926	7,845	112,774
1954	14,323	12,721	23,411	8,200	12,441	5,659	76,755
1955	14,323	12,339	21,772	8,610	12,192	6,225	75,461

POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1 <sup>1/</sup>

	Thousands						
1944-53 (Av.)	73,501	94,039	136,456	45,706	86,021	42,738	478,461
1954	88,075	91,884	121,735	44,198	74,397	46,228	466,517
1955	86,307	90,817	118,814	44,035	71,592	46,380	457,945

EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1

	Number						
1944-53 (Av.)	42.8	35.2	31.6	28.4	26.1	39.1	33.5
1954	50.6	43.9	39.8	37.6	34.1	52.1	42.9
1955	50.3	45.4	43.3	41.3	35.4	52.6	44.6

<sup>1/</sup> Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-October averaged 42.9 cents per dozen, compared with 32.4 cents a year earlier and the average of 49.7 cents. Shell egg markets were irregular during October. In the East, prices closed the month 1 to 2 cents higher on large eggs and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 6 cents lower on mediums. At Chicago, prices advanced as much as  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cents on large and declined 4 to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  cents on mediums. Prices at San Francisco declined 7 cents on large and 10 cents on mediums. Seasonally increased offerings of mediums in relation to other sizes was reflected in the wider price spread of this size under the large sized eggs. Price declines on mediums occurred mostly during the third week of the month.

Chicken prices (farm chickens and commercial broilers) on October 15 averaged 20.4 cents a pound live weight compared with 22.6 in September and 17.8 cents in October last year. Farm chickens averaged 18.1 cents and commercial broilers 22.3 cents, compared with 14.0 and 21.0 cents, respectively, in mid-October last year. Poultry markets during the month were weak on young chickens with prices on broilers and fryers declining to the lowest level this year. Heavy type hen prices tended slightly lower in the East and mid-West, but advanced as much as 3 cents in the Pacific Coast States. Light type hens were mostly unchanged to slightly higher.

Turkey prices in mid-October averaged 31.5 cents per pound live weight, compared with 27.1 cents last year. Turkey markets opened the month steady to firm, but closed weak and unsettled. In the major producing areas, prices paid at the farms generally declined 1 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents on both heavy type hens and toms.

The cost of the U. S. poultry ration at mid-October prices was \$3.44 per 100 pounds, compared with \$3.80 a year earlier. The egg-feed, farm chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationships were all more favorable than a year earlier.

CROP REPORTING BOARD



CORN, ALL 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1954	Preliminary	Average	1954	Preliminary
	1944-53		1955	1944-53		1955
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Maine	36.9	24.0	38.0	474	312	494
N.H.	43.2	43.0	48.0	567	645	672
Vt.	42.4	42.0	45.0	2,602	2,856	3,060
Mass.	44.4	46.0	46.0	1,656	1,656	1,702
R.I.	41.5	33.0	45.0	310	231	360
Conn.	44.1	47.0	45.0	1,371	1,880	1,845
N.Y.	40.4	42.0	45.0	26,326	29,568	31,995
N.J.	47.2	48.0	31.0	8,823	9,600	6,386
Pa.	44.3	46.0	42.0	59,537	63,204	57,120
Ohio	50.1	62.0	60.0	177,847	232,066	226,800
Ind.	49.7	53.5	56.0	226,523	256,104	270,760
Ill.	52.0	49.5	56.0	462,296	449,312	518,504
Mich.	38.6	44.0	45.0	65,268	83,028	90,000
Wis.	47.0	57.5	50.0	120,618	154,445	139,650
Minn.	43.0	50.5	49.0	236,380	277,043	284,935
Iowa	50.0	52.5	46.0	540,971	540,015	492,062
Mo.	35.8	16.5	40.0	149,188	69,201	169,440
N.Dak.	21.4	21.0	22.5	25,530	25,704	29,182
S.Dak.	27.8	29.0	20.0	108,013	115,913	83,140
Nebr.	30.4	28.0	16.5	228,658	196,000	110,880
Kans.	25.1	19.0	18.0	67,224	39,558	32,598
Del.	34.2	31.0	32.0	4,992	5,270	5,504
Md.	42.4	41.0	40.0	19,489	18,778	18,320
Va.	36.4	33.0	39.0	37,806	30,063	34,827
W.Va.	38.2	45.0	43.0	9,925	9,045	8,041
N.C.	28.4	24.0	32.0	62,641	50,784	65,696
S.C.	18.8	10.5	28.0	25,972	11,718	30,940
Ga.	14.8	10.5	22.5	46,217	29,642	66,690
Fla.	12.8	16.0	18.5	7,966	9,200	10,952
Ky.	34.1	31.0	41.0	75,945	66,433	82,574
Tenn.	28.2	21.5	34.5	59,793	40,484	60,410
Ala.	17.6	13.0	29.0	44,921	28,808	63,626
Miss.	19.3	17.0	30.0	40,087	27,234	46,620
Ark.	20.0	12.0	27.0	24,369	8,364	17,118
La.	18.2	21.0	30.0	15,230	12,957	18,150
Okla.	18.4	12.5	23.0	20,287	4,012	7,820
Texas	17.3	16.0	23.5	47,111	33,184	50,196
Mont.	15.5	14.5	19.0	2,698	2,813	3,876
Idaho	49.5	61.0	60.0	1,654	3,233	3,600
Wyo.	17.5	17.5	19.0	988	875	1,254
Colo.	24.4	25.0	30.0	13,807	9,325	12,870
N.Mex.	14.7	15.5	16.0	1,550	1,318	1,408
Ariz.	12.8	16.0	25.0	406	576	1,250
Utah	34.0	39.0	40.0	1,007	1,443	1,560
Nev.	34.5	40.0	35.0	85	120	105
Wash.	53.4	57.0	65.0	1,046	1,539	1,820
Oreg.	40.2	50.0	54.0	1,111	1,400	1,890
Calif.	33.3	48.0	56.0	2,330	7,680	14,168
U.S.	36.4	37.1	39.4	3,080,115	2,964,639	3,182,870

1/ Grain equivalent on acreage for all purposes.

## SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1954	Preliminary	Average	1954	Preliminary
	: 1944-53	: 1954	: 1955	: 1944-53	: 1954	: 1955
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
N.Y.	16.3	11.0	14.0	102	88	84
N.J.	18.2	22.0	15.0	305	528	345
Pa.	16.6	18.0	18.0	401	306	378
Ohio	20.1	25.5	25.0	20,250	29,708	31,125
Ind.	20.9	24.0	22.0	32,689	46,128	46,508
Ill.	22.6	21.5	23.0	81,614	92,214	104,190
Mich.	18.6	22.0	23.0	1,775	3,476	3,795
Wis.	13.8	15.0	13.5	516	1,035	958
Minn.	17.0	21.0	19.5	15,194	42,294	45,532
Iowa	21.2	26.0	19.0	35,438	55,900	42,237
Mo.	18.0	15.0	18.0	19,214	27,540	34,740
N.Dak.	11.7	15.5	14.5	201	1,100	1,146
S.Dak.	14.9	18.0	11.0	682	3,114	2,893
Nebr.	20.7	22.0	9.0	927	4,180	2,205
Kans.	12.5	8.0	10.0	3,967	2,448	3,000
Del.	14.0	17.5	19.0	762	1,190	1,349
Md.	15.8	18.5	19.0	948	1,998	2,204
Va.	16.8	15.5	19.5	2,078	2,898	3,354
N.C.	14.4	16.0	14.5	3,735	4,720	4,132
S.C.	10.4	7.0	15.0	589	910	2,250
Ga.	9.6	7.0	11.5	206	210	402
Fla.	1/19.0	12.0	22.0	1/178	348	748
Ky.	16.8	16.0	18.5	1,768	2,048	2,405
Tenn.	17.5	12.0	20.0	2,333	2,160	3,700
Ala.	17.5	11.5	23.0	1,079	1,196	2,438
Miss.	15.2	9.5	21.0	3,479	4,930	11,424
Ark.	17.2	11.5	18.0	7,337	9,096	16,794
La.	14.6	16.0	22.0	460	848	1,232
Okla.	10.4	5.5	11.0	330	99	330
Texas	---	17.0	---	---	85	---
U. S.	19.9	20.1	20.2	238,488	342,795	371,898

1/ Short-time average.

## RICE

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1954	Preliminary	Average	1954	Preliminary
	: 1944-53	: 1954	: 1955	: 1944-53	: 1954	: 1955
		Pounds			Thousand bags 1/	
Miss.	2/2,525	2,700	2,850	2/680	2,214	1,510
Ark.	2,178	2,450	2,850	8,237	14,651	12,112
La.	1,854	2,300	2,500	10,968	14,996	13,050
Texas	2,195	2,600	3,000	10,918	16,120	14,520
Calif.	3,107	2,400	2,400	8,893	10,872	11,254
U. S.	2,221	2,447	2,890	39,357	58,853	52,446

1/ Bags of 100 pounds.

2/ Short-time average.



## SORGHUM GRAIN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1954	Preliminary	Average	1954	Preliminary
	:1944-53:	:1955:	:1944-53:	:1955:	:1955:	:1955:
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Ind.	29.0	40.0	35.0	43	120	105
Mo.	18.9	16.0	23.0	682	1,056	1,725
S.Dak.	13.8	17.5	12.0	536	910	504
Nebr.	19.8	26.0	8.5	2,346	13,416	7,148
Kans.	18.4	14.0	10.0	29,927	45,038	37,000
N.C.	1/26.2	25.0	28.0	1/590	2,225	3,360
S.C.	17.4	12.5	20.0	81	62	260
Ala.	17.0	14.5	20.0	418	232	900
Ark.	16.6	14.0	22.0	236	224	792
La.	16.0	16.0	20.0	28	32	60
Okla.	13.6	9.0	13.0	9,736	4,797	11,713
Texas	18.8	21.5	22.0	77,502	117,386	138,424
Colo.	13.5	10.0	7.0	2,666	2,210	2,478
N.Mex.	12.9	10.0	10.0	3,693	2,660	4,260
Ariz.	41.1	45.0	45.0	2,144	6,075	8,820
Calif.	39.8	49.0	50.0	3,974	7,644	9,050
U. S.	18.4	19.0	17.1	134,582	204,087	226,599
1/ Short-time average.						

## TOBACCO

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1954	Preliminary	Average	1954	Preliminary
	:1944-53:	:1955:	:1944-53:	:1955:	:1955:	:1955:
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Mass.	1,562	1,710	1,544	11,114	11,629	10,965
Conn.	1,394	1,472	1,304	25,446	22,674	21,248
Pa.	1,498	1,551	1,501	49,472	43,416	40,815
Ohio	1,277	1,677	1,633	25,315	28,840	24,500
Ind.	1,308	1,630	1,650	13,470	16,137	12,540
Wis.	1,464	1,532	1,333	30,178	22,680	20,522
Minn.	1,270	1,650	1,500	573	264	240
Mo.	1,054	1,325	1,100	5,801	5,698	3,520
Kans.	1,054	1,150	1,100	210	115	110
Md.	796	850	700	37,919	42,500	35,700
Va.	1,211	1,269	1,438	158,699	166,458	177,564
W.Va.	1,252	1,550	1,600	3,912	4,960	4,160
N.C.	1,207	1,308	1,540	855,264	913,874	1,024,365
S.C.	1,252	1,175	1,660	154,874	148,050	195,880
Ga.	1,132	1,172	1,439	114,536	124,220	146,740
Fla.	1,042	1,302	1,409	24,748	32,941	34,528
Ky.	1,219	1,562	1,549	442,376	502,972	394,885
Tenn.	1,271	1,397	1,499	143,556	148,118	128,297
Ala.	921	888	1,400	421	622	980
La.	579	800	500	205	240	150
U. S.	1,213	1,342	1,498	2,098,738	2,236,408	2,277,702

## TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and Type	Type No.	Average 1944-53	Yield per acre		Preliminary 1955	Average 1944-53	Production		Preliminary 1955
			1954	1954			1954	1954	
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED:									
Virginia	11	1,180	1,220	1,420	121,258	125,660	140,580		
North Carolina	11	1,119	1,120	1,385	304,066	297,920	353,175		
Total Old Belt	11	1,136	1,148	1,395	425,324	423,580	493,755		
Total Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	1,256	1,430	1,640	428,016	477,620	519,880		
North Carolina	13	1,238	1,325	1,550	105,346	113,950	128,650		
South Carolina	13	1,252	1,175	1,660	154,874	148,050	195,880		
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,246	1,236	1,615	260,220	262,000	324,530		
Georgia	14	1,132	1,170	1,440	113,470	122,850	145,440		
Florida	14	1,025	1,290	1,430	20,732	27,735	29,458		
Alabama	14	921	888	1,400	421	622	980		
Total Georgia - Florida Belt	14	1,113	1,189	1,438	134,624	151,207	175,878		
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	1,195	1,261	1,523	1,248,185	1,314,407	1,514,043		
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:									
Total Virginia Belt	21	1,098	1,060	1,230	12,956	10,600	11,439		
Kentucky	22	1,053	1,300	1,350	11,026	12,090	12,150		
Tennessee	22	1,189	1,250	1,450	29,265	25,500	26,970		
Total Hopkinsville - Clarksville Belt	22	1,147	1,266	1,417	40,291	37,590	39,120		
Kentucky	23	1,037	1,150	1,300	12,664	11,500	11,700		
Tennessee	23	1,031	1,100	1,225	3,002	2,530	2,572		
Total Paducah - Mayfield Belt	23	1,036	1,141	1,286	15,666	14,030	14,272		
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-23	1,111	1,197	1,351	1,69,004	62,220	64,831		
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:									
3A Light Air-cured									
Ohio	31	1,234	1,650	1,600	17,248	20,790	16,000		
Indiana	31	1,310	1,630	1,650	13,341	16,137	12,540		
Missouri	31	1,054	1,325	1,100	5,801	5,698	3,520		
Kansas	31	1,054	1,150	1,100	210	115	110		
Virginia	31	1,619	1,880	1,950	21,229	26,508	21,450		
West Virginia	31	1,252	1,550	1,600	3,912	4,960	4,160		
North Carolina	31	1,598	1,920	2,200	17,835	24,384	22,660		
Kentucky	31	1,238	1,595	1,575	390,112	452,980	344,925		
Tennessee	31	1,312	1,445	1,525	106,467	115,600	94,550		
Total Burley Belt	31	1,270	1,585	1,596	576,154	667,172	519,915		
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	796	850	700	37,919	42,500	35,700		
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	1,225	1,507	1,475	614,073	709,672	555,615		



## TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Continued

Class and Type	Type No.	Average 1944-53	Yield per acre		Preliminary 1955	Average 1944-53	Production	
			1954	1955			1954	Preliminary 1955
			Pounds				Thousand pounds	
3B Dark Air-cured								
Kentucky	35	1,150	1,420	1,500		16,364	15,762	15,750
Tennessee	35	1,166	1,360	1,450		4,822	4,488	4,205
Total One Sucker	35	1,153	1,406	1,489		21,316	20,250	19,955
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	1,097	1,400	1,400		12,119	10,640	10,360
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	988	900	975		3,256	3,690	4,095
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	1,117	1,325	1,376		36,691	34,580	34,410
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:								
Total Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,498	1,550	1,500		48,830	43,090	40,500
Total Miami Valley Types	42-44	1,362	1,750	1,700		8,067	8,050	8,500
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	1,478	1,578	1,531		56,897	51,140	49,000
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:								
Massachusetts	51	1,642	1,620	1,480		164	162	148
Connecticut	51	1,613	1,660	1,450		14,586	12,616	12,905
Total Connecticut Valley Broadleaf	51	1,613	1,659	1,450		14,750	12,778	13,053
Massachusetts	52	1,716	1,870	1,700		9,075	9,163	8,670
Connecticut	52	1,645	1,790	1,350		3,660	2,506	1,755
Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	1,695	1,852	1,629		12,735	11,669	10,425
Total Pa. Havana Seed	53	2/1,444	1,630	1,575		2/1,291	326	315
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	1,471	1,480	1,430		13,408	7,548	7,722
Wisconsin	55	1,460	1,560	1,280		16,770	15,132	12,800
Minnesota	55	1,270	1,650	1,500		573	264	240
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,453	1,561	1,283		17,343	15,396	13,040
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-55	3/1,543	1,634	1,430		3/59,606	47,717	44,555
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:								
Massachusetts	61	1,086	1,280	1,130		1,875	2,304	2,147
Connecticut	61	1,033	1,180	1,080		7,200	7,552	6,588
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	1,044	1,202	1,092		9,075	9,856	8,735
Georgia	62	1,106	1,370	1,300		1,034	1,370	1,300
Florida	62	1,142	1,370	1,300		3,968	5,206	5,070
Total Georgia - Florida Shade-grown	62	1,134	1,370	1,300		5,002	6,576	6,370
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	1,073	1,264	1,171		14,078	16,432	15,105
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	1,448	1,545	1,429		130,580	115,289	108,660
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:								
Total Louisiana Perique	72	579	800	500		205	240	150
UNITED STATES	All	1,213	1,342	1,498		2,098,738	2,236,408	2,277,709
1/ Includes type 24 through 1949.								
2/ Includes New York (type 53).								
3/ Includes type 56 through 1948.								

## PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Yield per acre				Production	
	Average	1954	Preliminary	Average	1954	Preliminary
	1944-53	1954	1955	1944-53	1954	1955
		Pounds			Thousand pounds	
Va.	1,465	1,650	1,850	207,413	174,900	209,050
N.C.	1,190	1,465	1,425	297,142	251,980	259,350
Tenn.	768	725	850	3,948	2,175	2,550
TOTAL (Va.-						
N.C. area)	1,286	1,527	1,580	508,502	429,055	470,950
S.C.	702	570	975	14,876	5,700	10,725
Ga.	782	615	1,075	657,004	276,750	599,850
Fla.	755	810	1,125	60,206	44,550	65,250
Ala.	774	550	1,100	280,931	110,550	236,500
Miss.	362	290	450	4,270	1,740	2,700
TOTAL (S.E. area)	773	608	1,079	1,017,286	439,290	915,025
Ark.	402	280	400	3,268	1,400	2,000
Okla.	560	410	800	110,572	38,540	108,000
Texas	488	385	650	272,522	108,185	237,250
N.Mex.	992	1,320	1,100	7,904	6,600	5,500
TOTAL (S.W.						
area)	514	402	692	395,306	154,725	352,750
UNITED STATES	784	737	1,050	1,921,095	1,023,070	1,738,725

## BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre				Production	
	Average	1954	Preliminary	Average	1954	Preliminary
	1944-53	1954	1955	1944-53	1954	1955
		Pounds			Thousand bags 2/	
Maine	911	650	950	66	32	66
New York	1,046	950	790	1,452	1,396	1,153
Michigan	914	910	940	4,046	3,758	4,888
Total N.E.	941	918	907	5,574	5,186	6,107
Nebraska	1,578	1,700	1,750	1,038	1,309	1,348
Montana	1,494	1,800	1,750	222	270	298
Idaho	1,742	1,750	1,950	2,396	2,870	2,594
Wyoming	1,400	1,550	1,450	1,085	976	899
Washington	1,526	2,170	1,980	150	846	812
Total N.W.	1,605	1,752	1,803	4,896	6,271	5,951
Colorado	771	760	860	1,978	1,991	1,866
New Mexico	284	600	740	323	216	222
Arizona	499	600	500	59	48	45
Utah	468	500	500	45	65	55
Total S.W.	628	727	819	2,405	2,320	2,188
California:						
Large Lima	1,581	1,895	1,800	1,205	1,383	1,296
Baby Lima	1,588	1,958	1,600	1,018	842	432
Other	1,236	1,329	1,300	2,219	2,897	3,120
Total California	1,386	1,534	1,430	4,442	5,122	4,848
United States	1,078	1,199	1,187	17,317	18,899	19,094

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).



## SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1954	Preliminary	Average	1954	Preliminary
	1944-53		1955	1944-53		1955
		Short tons			Thousand short tons	
Ohio	10.4	16.2	15.5	183	247	264
Mich.	9.5	12.0	14.0	633	771	840
Wis.	9.8	12.2	10.5	108	135	63
Minn.	10.0	11.3	12.0	447	819	732
N.Dak.	10.2	11.3	11.5	223	418	391
S.Dak.	10.4	12.5	12.5	49	75	62
Nebr.	13.0	13.1	14.5	699	786	740
Kans.	9.7	10.2	11.5	57	62	69
Mont.	12.0	12.6	14.0	709	683	686
Idaho	17.1	17.6	19.5	1,201	1,569	1,482
Wyo.	12.6	13.1	13.5	411	475	392
Colo.	14.6	14.4	15.5	1,897	1,654	1,628
Utah	14.4	16.2	16.0	467	535	464
Wash.	20.8	22.3	22.5	375	761	675
Oreg.	19.5	21.7	23.0	346	389	391
Calif. <sup>1/</sup>	18.0	21.2	21.5	2,554	4,641	3,526
Other States	11.8	14.5	13.8	73	71	69
U. S.	14.1	16.1	16.8	10,431	14,091	12,474

<sup>1/</sup> Relates to year of harvest.

## SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1954	Preliminary	Average	1954	Preliminary
	1944-53		1955	1944-53		1955
		Short tons			Thousand short tons	
Louisiana	19.0	23.0	23.0	5,407	6,200	5,865
Florida	31.2	32.6	33.0	1,163	1,281	1,191
U. S.	20.4	24.2	24.2	6,570	7,481	7,056

## APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production 2/			
	Average	1953	1954	Preliminary
	1944-53			1955
<u>Thousand bushels</u>				
<b>Eastern States:</b>				
Maine	927	1,162	740	1,440
N.H.	883	1,115	800	1,460
Vt.	770	1,015	880	1,200
Mass.	2,436	2,888	2,180	3,300
R.I.	181	230	165	260
Conn.	1,232	1,414	1,500	1,780
N.Y.	14,046	13,120	16,900	17,100
N.J.	2,421	2,650	2,900	2,800
Pa.	6,008	4,100	6,020	5,700
Del.	361	270	280	220
Md.	1,176	848	1,485	1,137
Va.	9,025	6,417	12,900	5,500
W.Va.	3,642	3,176	5,600	3,700
N.C.	1,220	873	1,900	40
<b>Total Eastern States</b>	<b>44,327</b>	<b>39,278</b>	<b>54,250</b>	<b>45,632</b>
<b>Central States:</b>				
Ohio	3,114	2,620	3,000	3,112
Ind.	1,374	1,178	1,204	760
Ill.	3,082	2,542	2,260	1,500
Mich.	6,929	8,200	6,000	6,400
Wis.	1,040	1,008	1,000	1,300
Minn.	191	240	230	323
Iowa	180	205	141	355
Mo.	1,135	800	1,000	780
Nebr.	78	65	70	65
Kans.	366	174	206	220
Ky.	315	281	381	50
Tenn.	388	342	376	94
Ark.	477	124	384	80
<b>Total Central States</b>	<b>18,668</b>	<b>17,779</b>	<b>16,252</b>	<b>15,039</b>
<b>Western States:</b>				
Mont.	147	54	80	77
Idaho	1,655	1,344	1,130	1,670
Colo.	1,316	840	1,600	1,210
N.Mex.	592	103	760	620
Utah	422	319	370	380
Wash.	28,367	24,350	23,160	28,600
Oreg.	2,734	2,040	2,710	2,950
Calif.	8,174	7,200	9,200	8,630
<b>Total Western States</b>	<b>43,407</b>	<b>36,250</b>	<b>39,010</b>	<b>44,132</b>
<b>Total 35 States</b>	<b>106,402</b>	<b>93,307</b>	<b>109,512</b>	<b>104,813</b>

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State.

2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.



## PEARS

State	Production <sup>1/</sup>			
	Average 1944-53	1953	1954	Preliminary 1955
		Thousand bushels		
Mass.	41	45	22	51
Conn.	48	50	42	60
N.Y.	548	462	285	510
Pa.	225	151	185	180
Ohio	196	145	150	155
Ind.	111	70	72	55
Ill.	245	226	216	183
Mich.	781	1,260	820	950
Mo.	155	99	125	92
Kans.	74	34	62	46
Va.	143	74	125	21
W.Va.	58	36	81	32
N.C.	164	134	125	2/
S.C.	75	59	37	2/
Ga.	278	225	160	2/
Fla.	128	87	90	2/
Ky.	94	82	101	2/
Tenn.	115	105	151	2/
Ala.	181	117	116	2/
Miss.	220	189	110	2/
Ark.	132	102	59	2/
La.	148	110	79	2/
Okla.	122	129	31	2/
Texas	306	325	105	2/
Idaho	60	52	59	75
Colo.	180	150	270	165
Utah	168	84	320	140
Wash., all	6,853	6,470	5,620	7,210
Bartlett	5,039	4,680	4,120	5,400
Other	1,814	1,790	1,500	1,810
Oregon, all	5,480	5,925	4,065	6,050
Bartlett	2,147	2,367	1,500	2,600
Other	3,332	3,558	2,565	3,450
Calif., all	13,622	12,084	16,751	14,168
Bartlett	11,918	10,251	14,918	12,501
Other	1,704	1,833	1,833	1,667
U. S.	30,950	29,081	30,434	30,143

<sup>1/</sup> For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

<sup>2/</sup> The 1955 crop was almost a complete failure because of spring freeze damage. Although a few pears were produced, the production was too small to warrant a quantitative estimate at this time.

## GRAPES

State	Production <sup>1/</sup>			
	Average	1953	1954	Preliminary
	1944-53			1955
<u>Tons</u>				
N.Y.	58,920	67,200	94,000	80,000
N.J.	1,440	1,100	1,200	1,200
Pa.	17,250	17,000	26,600	25,000
Ohio	13,270	16,500	17,500	17,300
Ind.	1,370	700	700	700
Ill.	2,410	2,200	2,000	2,000
Mich.	31,650	49,500	46,000	22,000
Iowa	2,450	2,200	2,000	2,000
Mo.	3,980	2,700	2,700	2,500
Kans.	1,460	600	500	500
Va.	1,255	900	1,000	1,000
W.Va.	960	600	700	700
N.C.	3,330	2,500	2,600	2,100
S.C.	1,250	1,200	800	1,100
Ga.	1,950	1,600	1,400	1,200
Ark.	9,070	3,000	5,000	2,200
Ariz.	1,720	4,100	3,600	4,500
Wash.	24,510	46,100	31,100	50,000
Oreg.	1,420	1,300	1,000	1,200
Calif., all	2,744,900	2,479,000	2,329,000	2,916,000
Wine varieties	588,300	523,000	597,000	614,000
Table varieties	584,700	445,000	488,000	632,000
Raisin varieties	1,571,900	1,511,000	1,244,000	1,670,000
Raisins <sup>2/</sup>	245,780	232,000	167,000	---
Not dried	588,800	583,000	576,000	---
U. S.	2,924,565	2,700,000	2,569,400	3,133,200

<sup>1/</sup> For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

<sup>2/</sup> Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.



## CITRUS FRUITS

CROP	Condition Nov. 1 1/				Production 1/		
AND	Average:	1954 :	1955 :	Average:	1953 :	1954 :	Indicated
STATE	1944-53:	1954 :	1955 :	1944-53:	1953 :	1954 :	1955
ORANGES:	Percent			Thousand boxes			
California, all	75	80	75	44,479	32,400	39,140	---
Navels & Misc. 2/	74	81	71	16,419	14,460	15,340	13,500
Valencias	76	80	78	28,060	17,940	23,800	3/
Florida, all	71	74	70	63,090	91,300	88,400	91,000
Temples	---	---	---	1,129	2,200	2,500	2,800
Other Early & midseason	72	77	70	33,601	48,000	49,500	49,200
Valencias	70	70	69	28,360	41,100	36,400	39,000
Texas, all	55	75	66	2,946	900	1,500	1,800
Early & midseason 2/	4/53	76	68	1,882	675	1,100	1,350
Valencias	4/50	71	60	1,064	225	400	450
Arizona	72	81	71	1,024	1,170	1,130	1,070
Navels & Misc. 2/	4/70	81	67	518	550	510	470
Valencias	4/72	80	75	505	620	620	600
Louisiana, all 2/	61	77	88	257	100	175	215
5 States 5/	73	77	73	111,796	125,870	130,345	---
Total Early & midseason 6/	---	---	---	53,807	65,985	69,125	67,535
Total Valencias	---	---	---	57,988	59,885	61,220	---
TANGERINES:							
Florida	67	73	60	4,550	5,000	5,100	4,600
All oranges & tangerines:							
5 States 5/	---	---	---	116,346	130,870	135,445	---
GRAPEFRUIT:							
Florida, all	64	62	70	31,440	42,000	34,800	38,000
Seedless	65	69	71	14,960	21,900	20,500	22,000
Other	62	55	69	16,480	20,100	14,300	16,000
Texas, all	48	73	49	11,980	1,200	2,500	2,200
Arizona, all	72	80	68	3,119	2,670	2,470	2,400
California, all	77	77	77	2,723	2,500	2,400	---
Desert Valleys	80	77	77	1,046	1,050	900	900
Other	76	77	77	1,677	1,450	1,500	3/
4 States 5/	59	68	62	42,262	48,370	42,170	---
LEMONS:							
California 5/	76	81	72	13,001	16,130	14,000	13,200
LIMES:							
Florida 5/	63	66	75	248	370	380	360

1/Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions. In 1953 and 1954, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 boxes): 1953—California Navel and miscellaneous oranges, 273; Valencias, 230; Florida tangerines, 500; grapefruit, seedless, 300; other, 1,000; 1954—California Navel and miscellaneous oranges, 346; Valencias, 265; Florida tangerines, 200.

2/Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/First report of production from 1955 bloom for California Valencia oranges and grapefruit in "other" areas will be issued in December. 4/Short-time average. 5/Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb. 6/In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

## PRUNES

Crop and State	Production 1/			
	Average	1953	1954	Preliminary
	1944-53			1955
T o n s				
F r e s h B a s i s				
Idaho	23,410	19,500	11,900	21,500
Washington, all	21,250	21,700	13,200	22,100
Eastern Washington	16,480	18,400	11,000	19,400
Western Washington	4,770	3,300	2,200	2,700
Oregon, all	62,010	48,400	42,500	53,700
Eastern Oregon	14,480	14,400	1,500	16,700
Western Oregon	47,530	34,000	41,000	37,000
D r y B a s i s 2/				
California	173,900	146,000	179,000	137,000
UTILIZATION OF PRODUCTION 1/				

Crop and State	Production 1/			
	Average	1953	1954	Preliminary
	1944-53			1955
T o n s - D r y B a s i s 2/				
DRIED 3/:				
Oregon	4,120	2,600	3,200	5,000
California	173,000	145,800	174,300	136,800
2 States	177,120	148,400	177,500	141,800
SOLD FRESH 3/:				
Idaho	20,655	16,100	4/ 11,400	16,800
Washington	11,295	13,220	9,030	13,700
Oregon	16,085	16,300	4,900	18,300
3 States	48,035	45,620	4/ 25,330	48,800
CANNED 3/:				
Idaho	1,110	5/ 1,800	---	5/ 2,200
Washington	6,499	5/ 5,430	5/ 3,340	5/ 6,700
Oregon	19,170	14,500	23,300	14,800
3 States	26,779	5/ 21,730	5/ 26,640	23,700
FROZEN 3/:				
Washington	440	---	---	---
Oregon	3,505	2,600	2,400	1,100
2 States	3,945	2,600	2,400	1,100
FARM HOUSEHOLD USE:				
Idaho	815	800	500	800
Washington	1,530	900	830	1,700
Oregon	2,460	2,200	2,000	2,900
California	6/ 200	6/ 200	6/ 200	6/ 200
4 States	5,305	4,400	3,830	5,900

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. These quantities are not included in utilization figures. 2/ The drying ratio in California is about 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried; in Washington and Oregon, from 3 to 4 fresh to 1 dried. 3/ Excludes quantities used on farms where grown. 4/ Includes some prunes canned and otherwise processed. 5/ Includes some prunes frozen and otherwise processed. 6/ Dry basis.



## PECANS

State	Production					
	Improved varieties 1/			Wild and seedling pecans		
	Average	1954	Preliminary	Average	1954	Preliminary
	1944-53		1955	1944-53		1955
T h o u s a n d   p o u n d s						
N.C.	2,114	860	720	257	140	80
S.C.	2,850	2,350	500	507	450	150
Ga.	30,941	16,400	3,200	6,040	3,600	800
Fla.	2,590	1,500	3,000	1,864	1,060	2,000
Ala.	12,806	6,500	2,500	2,920	1,500	500
Miss.	4,026	2,200	3,300	4,359	2,400	2,200
Ark.	768	700	1,100	3,846	1,850	4,000
La.	3,264	3,750	3,500	10,461	6,750	12,000
Okla.	1,421	1,500	2,400	17,739	13,000	27,600
Texas	4,270	3,200	2,900	28,395	20,800	19,100
U. S.	65,050	38,960	23,120	76,387	51,550	68,430

State	Production		
	All Pecans		
	Average 1944-53	1954	Preliminary 1955
T h o u s a n d   p o u n d s			
N.C.	2,371	1,000	800
S.C.	3,357	2,800	650
Ga.	36,981	20,000	4,000
Fla.	4,453	2,560	5,000
Ala.	15,726	8,000	3,000
Miss.	8,385	4,600	5,500
Ark.	4,614	2,550	5,100
La.	13,725	10,500	15,500
Okla.	19,160	14,500	30,000
Texas	32,665	24,000	22,000
U. S.	141,437	90,510	91,550

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

## MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

	:			Production 1/	:		
Crop and State	:	Average	:		:	Preliminary	
	:	1944-53	:	1954	:	1955	
				Tons			

## ALMONDS:

California	38,180	43,200	37,600
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## FILBERTS:

Oregon	6,750	8,000	6,300
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Washington	979	670	500
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2 States	7,729	8,670	6,800
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## WALNUTS:

California	64,990	67,000	70,000
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Oregon	7,320	8,400	6,700
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2 States	72,310	75,400	76,700
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Condition November 1 (Percent)

## OLIVES:

California	52	62	46
1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.			

## CRANBERRIES

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1944-53	1953	1954	Preliminary 1955

Massachusetts	510,700	690,000	590,000	560,000
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New Jersey	82,200	112,000	87,000	96,000
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Wisconsin	185,700	295,000	250,000	315,000
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Washington	43,330	74,000	61,500	47,300
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Oregon	16,910	32,300	30,000	31,000
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5 States	838,840	1,203,300	1,018,500	1,049,300
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1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.



POTATOES 1/

GROUP	Yield per acre			Production		
AND	Average	1954	Preliminary	Average	1954	Preliminary
STATE	1944-53		1955	1944-53		1955
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
LATE STATES:						
Maine	375	320	425	61,758	48,960	65,875
N.H.	227	260	265	1,137	988	1,034
Vt.	178	200	215	1,146	720	731
Mass.	208	250	200	2,769	2,100	1,740
R.I.	241	280	275	1,323	1,148	1,155
Conn.	244	345	230	2,957	3,140	2,162
N.Y., L.I.	294	370	345	17,178	19,240	18,630
N.Y., Up-State	215	280	265	16,163	12,320	11,130
Pa.	199	250	235	18,568	14,500	13,395
W.Va.	99	120	130	2,086	1,680	1,690
9 Eastern	274.7	299.4	335.3	125,086	104,796	117,542
Ohio	186	250	260	6,355	5,750	5,980
Ind.	185	275	275	3,609	3,438	3,025
Ill.	93	90	110	1,075	360	440
Mich., all 2/	149	200	162	14,252	9,800	8,270
Late summer	3/148	140	175	3/ 1,108	700	910
Fall	3/183	207	160	3/11,385	9,100	7,360
Wis., all 2/	160	215	198	12,358	11,610	10,905
Late summer	3/195	195	195	3/ 4,180	3,588	3,705
Fall	3/207	225	200	3/ 8,256	8,022	7,200
Minn., all 2/	145	205	172	15,190	16,605	14,056
Late summer	3/180	188	210	3/ 832	846	966
Fall	3/168	205	170	3/12,851	15,759	13,090
Iowa	111	100	125	1,635	600	750
N.Dak.	161	200	140	19,058	20,600	13,720
S.Dak.	114	140	125	2,139	1,680	1,338
9 Central	153.4	204.5	171.8	75,670	70,443	58,484
Nebr.	196	210	220	8,969	4,620	4,400
Mont.	188	245	260	2,410	2,401	2,548
Idaho, all 2/	268	272	303	41,758	40,800	50,000
Late summer	3/342	365	350	3/ 3,050	3,431	3,500
Fall	3/284	266	300	3/39,215	37,369	46,500
Wyo.	200	240	230	1,784	1,536	1,633
Colo., all 2/	282	320	280	18,126	17,600	15,945
Late summer	3/367	340	385	3/ 3,820	3,060	3,465
Fall	3/314	316	260	3/13,748	14,540	12,480
N.Mex.	112	130	150	222	78	105
Utah	213	260	260	3,066	3,380	3,510
Nev.	238	300	340	488	510	476
Wash., all 2/	346	440	420	10,595	13,200	16,365
Late summer	3/415	474	415	3/ 6,309	8,295	8,715
Fall	3/356	392	425	3/ 4,617	4,905	7,650
Oreg., all 2/	294	330	340	11,613	13,200	14,295
Late summer	3/295	330	330	3/ 3,002	3,960	4,290
Fall	3/340	330	345	3/ 8,722	9,240	10,005
Calif., late 1/2/	354	335	371	14,195	15,410	18,170
Late summer	3/430	440	470	3/ 5,773	5,280	6,110
Fall	3/353	298	335	3/ 9,581	10,130	12,060
11 Western	272.1	301.0	315.1	113,226	112,735	127,447
29 LATE STATES	230.0	269.4	277.0	313,982	287,974	303,473

POTATOES 1/ (Continued)

GROUP	Yield per acre			Production		
AND	Average	1954	Preliminary	Average	1954	Preliminary
STATE	1944-53	1955	1955	1944-53	1954	1955
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
INTERMEDIATE STATES:						
N.J.	229	241	285	10,207	5,784	6,982
Del.	141	278	289	582	2,002	2,659
Md.	132	130	177	1,500	767	1,044
Va.	157	153	193	7,775	4,789	6,369
Ky.	90	85	107	2,496	1,445	1,766
Mo.	104	100	132	1,989	1,080	1,188
Kans.	85	74	101	896	259	333
7 INTERMED.						
STATES	154.4	161.7	200.6	25,446	16,126	20,341
36 LATE &						
INTERMED.	222.3	260.2	270.5	332,427	304,100	323,814
EARLY STATES:						
N.C.	137	151	175	8,508	5,889	7,000
S.C.	119	145	107	1,979	1,595	1,102
Ga.	74	79	86	872	395	344
Fla.	192	293	263	5,698	9,786	10,178
Tenn.	87	95	103	2,366	1,425	1,236
Ala.	112	157	62	4,056	3,925	1,426
Miss.	68	80	60	1,158	560	360
Ark.	79	91	91	1,954	819	710
La.	64	32	52	1,418	927	499
Okla.	73	88	92	860	264	276
Texas	103	107	154	3,479	2,033	2,772
Ariz.	318	322	358	1,601	1,513	1,969
Calif. 1/	400	400	465	27,770	22,800	32,085
13 EARLY						
STATES	173.6	216.9	242.8	61,719	51,931	59,957
U. S.	213.1	252.8	265.8	401,146	356,031	383,771

1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States. 2/ 1954 "fall" crop and 1955 "all" crop derived. 3/ Average 1949-53.



## SWEETPOTATOES

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1954	Preliminary	Average	1954	Preliminary
	1944-53	1954	1955	1944-53	1954	1955
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.J.	152	174	140	2,336	2,958	2,380
Ind.	115	110	120	114	44	48
Ill.	91	90	100	181	90	100
Iowa	99	90	110	124	90	110
Mo.	99	75	80	414	75	80
Kans.	94	70	95	144	77	104
Del.	136	130	145	102	52	72
Md.	157	180	185	1,097	990	1,018
Va.	126	140	145	2,560	2,800	3,045
N.C.	107	93	100	5,690	3,999	4,500
S.C.	96	65	100	4,145	1,495	2,400
Ga.	77	42	90	4,080	966	1,350
Fla.	68	58	75	767	638	750
Ky.	85	84	95	788	353	428
Tenn.	96	85	110	2,048	1,020	1,320
Ala.	78	55	90	3,338	935	1,350
Miss.	83	57	95	3,363	1,083	1,805
Ark.	78	55	95	1,066	341	494
La.	95	93	100	9,319	8,835	9,800
Okla.	72	70	95	396	189	332
Texas	77	45	115	3,664	1,350	2,990
Calif.	111	125	125	1,214	1,500	1,625
U.S.	94.3	86.5	106.6	46,951	29,880	36,101

## PASTURE

State	Condition November 1			State	Condition November 1		
	Average	1954	1955		Average	1954	1955
	1944-53	1954	1955		1944-53	1954	1955
	Percent				Percent		
Maine	74	88	90	W.Va.	69	86	70
N.H.	74	91	91	N.C.	75	49	78
Vt.	77	89	90	S.C.	70	31	71
Mass.	76	89	95	Ga.	72	30	70
R.I.	75	87	93	Fla.	75	58	72
Conn.	71	87	93	Ky.	68	74	83
N.Y.	75	82	86	Tenn.	65	50	73
N.J.	67	82	78	Ala.	67	35	63
Pa.	70	78	84	Miss.	68	48	72
Ohio	72	87	85	Ark.	64	50	76
Ind.	74	80	87	La.	68	61	82
Ill.	78	74	80	Okla.	68	38	69
Mich.	72	81	73	Texas	64	46	59
Wis.	70	83	67	Mont.	80	84	83
Minn.	71	80	71	Idaho	84	82	88
Iowa	79	89	70	Wyo.	82	45	81
Mo.	68	58	73	Colo.	76	51	64
N.Dak.	72	79	70	N.Mex.	68	56	80
S.Dak.	78	80	53	Ariz.	79	90	85
Nebr.	78	80	59	Utah	78	73	75
Kans.	74	59	61	Nev.	83	76	79
Del.	72	62	82	Wash.	78	89	87
Md.	73	62	83	Oreg.	82	85	86
Va.	72	50	71	Calif.	74	78	73
				U.S.	72	69	73

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/				
State and Division	Average 1944-53	November 1 1953	1954	1955
	P o u n d s			
Maine	15.6	17.7	18.1	17.8
N.H.	16.8	18.9	19.8	21.2
Vt.	15.5	17.8	18.3	18.8
Mass.	18.2	19.1	21.8	21.2
Conn.	18.1	19.4	20.8	21.2
N.Y.	18.6	19.3	19.9	20.6
N.J.	20.0	20.5	22.7	22.4
Pa.	17.8	18.8	19.7	20.6
N.Atl.	18.05	19.09	20.05	20.59
Ohio	16.6	17.9	19.4	20.4
Ind.	15.4	16.5	18.4	18.5
Ill.	15.6	16.6	17.4	18.1
Mich.	18.2	19.7	20.1	21.4
Wis.	15.2	16.1	16.9	17.7
E.N.Cent.	16.07	17.15	18.03	18.82
Minn.	13.7	14.8	14.4	17.0
Iowa	14.8	15.6	16.1	17.2
Mo.	11.5	11.9	13.2	14.2
N.Dak.	11.0	11.8	12.3	13.3
S.Dak.	10.6	11.9	11.4	11.9
Nebr.	12.8	14.5	14.7	17.4
Kans.	13.0	14.9	16.3	16.8
W.N.Cent.	12.81	13.99	14.53	15.91
Md.	16.5	18.2	17.3	18.6
Va.	14.3	16.0	15.1	16.3
W.Va.	12.7	12.2	13.1	14.1
N.C.	12.8	13.7	14.3	14.5
S.C.	11.0	11.5	11.4	12.1
Ga.	9.3	9.9	9.4	10.5
S.Atl.	12.86	14.16	13.48	14.46
Ky.	11.8	11.3	12.8	13.0
Tenn.	10.4	10.4	11.2	11.7
Ala.	8.8	9.0	8.6	8.7
Miss.	7.0	6.8	7.7	7.8
Ark.	8.0	7.9	9.2	9.3
La.	6.4	6.6	7.5	7.8
Okla.	9.4	10.3	10.6	12.1
Texas	8.0	8.2	9.3	9.8
S.Cent.	9.16	9.42	10.20	10.82
Mont.	14.4	15.0	17.1	16.3
Idaho	17.8	19.5	19.8	19.1
Wyo.	15.5	17.1	17.4	16.7
Colo.	14.3	15.8	16.5	17.6
Utah	18.3	20.4	20.4	20.6
Wash.	18.2	20.1	19.6	20.7
Oreg.	15.9	17.5	16.2	16.9
Calif.	18.4	19.9	21.4	21.1
West.	16.93	18.68	19.01	19.16
U.S.	14.00	15.02	15.67	16.48

1/ Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry). Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Averages for some less important dairy States are not shown separately.



## CROP PRODUCTION, November 1955

Crop Reporting Board, AMS, USDA

## OCTOBER EGG PRODUCTION

State : Number of layers on:		Eggs per		Total eggs produced				
and : hand during October:		100 layers		: During October : Jan., -Oct., incl.:				
Division: 1954 : 1955		1954 : 1955		: 1954 : 1955 : 1954 : 1955				
Thousands		Number		Millions				
Maine	3,900	4,198	1,507	1,720	59	72	583	667
N.H.	2,618	2,523	1,587	1,631	42	41	413	392
Vt.	882	827	1,631	1,674	14	14	152	136
Mass.	4,895	4,678	1,752	1,637	86	77	801	743
R.I.	548	520	1,686	1,680	9	9	87	84
Conn.	4,164	3,926	1,705	1,730	71	68	634	616
N.Y.	13,945	13,764	1,572	1,531	219	211	2,021	2,128
N.J.	17,740	16,124	1,566	1,547	278	249	2,469	2,511
Pa.	23,213	24,442	1,519	1,538	353	376	3,475	3,713
N.Atl.	71,905	71,002	1,573	1,573	1,131	1,117	10,635	10,990
Ohio	17,490	17,260	1,361	1,407	238	243	2,482	2,550
Ind.	18,090	17,033	1,417	1,401	256	239	2,499	2,508
Ill.	19,794	19,434	1,314	1,367	260	266	2,735	2,910
Mich.	9,485	9,884	1,327	1,348	126	133	1,433	1,467
Wis.	12,172	12,758	1,302	1,420	158	181	1,795	1,918
D.N.Cent.	77,031	76,369	1,348	1,391	1,038	1,062	10,944	11,353
Minn.	22,542	22,836	1,293	1,401	291	320	3,303	3,494
Iowa	25,504	24,640	1,395	1,438	356	354	4,084	4,224
Mo.	15,275	15,257	1,110	1,240	170	189	2,219	2,245
N.Dak.	3,264	3,190	967	1,079	32	34	495	494
S.Dak.	7,104	6,852	998	1,085	71	74	1,100	1,162
Nebr.	10,772	9,768	1,190	1,240	128	121	1,533	1,613
Kans.	10,971	10,378	1,209	1,314	133	136	1,504	1,586
W.N.Cent.	95,432	92,921	1,238	1,322	1,181	1,228	14,238	14,818
Del.	898	854	1,048	1,085	9	9	121	117
Md.	3,221	3,156	1,166	1,234	38	39	477	485
Va.	6,754	6,588	1,215	1,305	82	86	948	975
W.Va.	3,045	2,862	1,166	1,110	36	32	426	433
N.C.	8,683	8,759	1,246	1,308	108	115	1,217	1,242
S.C.	3,626	3,795	1,153	1,296	42	49	475	523
Ga.	6,130	6,402	1,190	1,407	73	90	800	938
Fla.	2,680	2,672	1,327	1,460	36	39	406	416
S.Atl.	35,037	35,088	1,210	1,308	424	459	4,870	5,129
Ky.	8,568	8,676	1,104	1,144	95	99	1,092	1,178
Tenn.	6,826	6,670	1,011	1,110	69	74	838	866
Ala.	5,336	5,142	1,048	1,079	56	55	650	714
Miss.	4,846	4,630	899	1,008	44	47	611	594
Ark.	5,180	5,541	949	1,017	49	56	649	702
La.	2,781	2,907	986	1,001	27	29	356	367
Okla.	7,000	6,396	1,147	1,246	80	80	857	912
Texas	19,916	18,642	1,181	1,221	235	228	2,508	2,577
S.Cent.	60,453	58,604	1,083	1,140	655	668	7,561	7,910
Mont.	1,388	1,443	1,252	1,321	17	19	201	205
Idaho	1,606	1,580	1,407	1,376	23	22	250	236
Wyo.	624	593	1,314	1,423	8	8	92	87
Colo.	2,376	2,257	1,175	1,215	28	27	327	318
N.Mex.	788	756	1,094	1,175	9	9	110	107
Ariz.	512	522	1,240	1,302	6	7	73	79
Utah	2,130	2,186	1,488	1,519	32	33	354	365
Nev.	138	144	1,240	1,271	2	2	20	22
Wash.	4,250	3,926	1,739	1,730	74	68	684	675
Oreg.	2,816	2,840	1,575	1,556	44	44	462	476
Calif.	23,640	23,394	1,748	1,742	413	408	3,299	3,932
West.	40,268	39,641	1,629	1,632	656	647	6,272	6,502
U. S.	380,126	373,625	1,338	1,387	5,085	5,181	54,620	56,702

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